REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1945-46

(Ending 30th June 1946)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1945-46

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja went on a tour of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts in January 1946 to see the parts affected by adverse seasonal conditions and paid a brief visit to Bangalore in the early part of February 1946 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and to perform the opening ceremony of the XII All-India Olympic Games.

POLITICAL

2. In the course of the year, His Highness presided over the annual Convocation of the Mysore University on the 29th October 1945, and performed the opening ceremonies of the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education at Mysore on the 23rd January 1946 and the XII All-India Olympic Games at Bangalore on the 6th February 1946.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and His Excellency the Viceroy visited the State in August 1945, October 1945 and February 1946, respectively.

4. His Highness gave two At Homes at "Lalitha Mahal," one on the 29th October 1945 to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the other, on the 25th January 1946 to meet the Members of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

5. During the year, the Royal Family suffered two sad bereavements by the passing away at Coonoor on the 7th September 1945 of Colonel *Rajkumar* C. Desaraj Urs and the demise at Mysore of Sri Krishnajammanniavaru (Mrs. Adiraja Urs) on the 9th March 1946.

6. On the New Year's Day, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on His Highness the Maharaja the honour of the Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Bath.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Pradhanasiromani MR. N. MADHAVA RAU, C.I.E.

Dewan.

7. The Dewan accompanied His Highness the Maharaja during His Highness's tour in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Shimoga in January 1946. He visited Madras in August 1945, Bombay in July 1945 and June 1946 and Delhi in September 1945, November 1945 and January 1946 on official business. He visited the United Kingdom and the United States of America in February 1946 as a Member of the Indian Food Delegation. He toured in the Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts in the months of October, November and December 1945 and again in Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts in May 1946.

Diwan Bahadur DR. T. C. M. ROYAN, M.D.

Minister for Education and Public health.

8. In July and August 1945, the Minister for Education and Public Health visited Mysore in connection with the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja and also inspected the City area. In September, he inspected the Health centres at Yelahanka, Mandya and Maddur and some of the villages in the Irwin Canal Area. In the same month he also visited Mysore. In October, he was again at Mysore from 7th to 24th in connection with the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly and inspected some villages and taluks in the Mysore District. In December, the Minister visited Thyamagondlu and laid the foundation-stone of the High School and attended the All-India Surgeons Conference at Mysore. In January 1946, he visited Mysore in connection with the 12th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India. In February, he inspected some villages in Hosakote Taluk, Bangalore District and also Mandya and Mysore. In March, the Minister visited the Closepet Health Centre and also presided over the District Conferences of Tumkur and Mandya and inspected some villages in both these Districts. During April, he visited Bannur and Somanathapur temples in the Mysore District, and toured for four days in the Kolar District. In May, the Minister performed the opening ceremony of the Middle School at Lakshmipura and inspected Thippagondanahalli Water Reservoir in Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District.

MR. O. PULLA REDDI, M.A., I.C.S.

Minister for Revenue.

9. Mr. O. Pulla Reddi, M. A., I. C. S., Minister for Revenue, toured 33 days during the year in the State. He toured in Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts in the month of October 1945 in order to obtain first-hand information in regard to the acute food situation prevailing in these Districts. When the Minister visited Mysore in August 1945 during His Highness's Birthday Festivities, he inspected the various parts of the city. In November 1945, the Minister visited Mysore to meet the Transport Member of the Government of India and discussed with him questions relating to road and rail transport and the Bhatkal harbour. In the same month he undertook a

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tour in Kolar District and conducted intensive inspections in a number of villages and the taluk headquarters. In January 1946, he presided over the Krishnarajasagar Working Committee Meeting, inspected the offices in Mysore and visited Hunsur. At Ghati Subrahmanya, the Minister distributed prizes in the Cattle Show. He presided over the Works Day Celebrations at Bhadravati and inspected the Iron and Steel Works and the area to be submerged under the Tunga Project. In March 1946 the Minister toured in Hassan and Tumkur Districts and presided over the District Conference at Hassan. When Mr. Herbert Hoover visited the State in April 1946, to study the food situation, the Minister accompanied him on tour in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. In May 1946 he toured in Mandya and Mysore Districts, enquired into various revenue, railway and forest matters and issued instructions to the officers concerned.

MR. M. A. SREENIVASAN, B.A.

Minister for Agriculture.

10. The Minister for Agriculture toured in the Districts for 83 days in all. In August 1945 when he was in charge of Industries and Commerce as well as Geology and Mining, he inspected the Chromite, Magnesite and Chrome Mining blocks in Chitaldrug District—the Ingædal copper mining area, the Bellara Gold Mine and the site for the Regulated Market at Davangere.

11. As Minister for Agriculture, during the months that followed, he inspected the Irwin Canal area, the Babbur Farm, the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station (February 1946), the Paddy Breeding Station at Naganahalli (December 1945), the Cattle Breeding and the Cattle Conditioning Stations, Military Grass Farm and Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta (December 1945 and January 1946), and the several agricultural colonies, schools and farms, veterinary dispensaries and sheep and sewage farms in and around Mysore, Mandya, Chickanahalli and Kalamuddana Doddi.

12. In the course of his tour in Mandya District in October and November 1945, he inaugurated the scheme for live-stock improvement and fisheries development at Seringapatam which provided among other things, for the free presentation of the world famous Amrit Mahal and

Hallikar strains of breeding bulls to selected raiyats in interior villages.

13. As an aid to the "Grow More Food" Campaign, he initiated a scheme for the cultivation of irrigated crops over large extents of land in the unsubmerged margins of reservoirs at Krishnarajasagara, Vanivilasa Sagara and Marconahalli.

14. Improvement of Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station and inspection of forest areas in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts were among the main items of tour programmes in February and March 1946. Other tours included town and temple inspections at Mysore, Mandya, Sringeri and Jagalur.

15. The Minister presided over the District Conferences at Shimoga (March 1945) and Chitaldrug (April 1946) and the Field Assembly of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union at the Irwin Canal Farm (October and November 1945) and declared open the new premises of the Housing Co-operative Society at Mysore (May 1946).

16. Before the close of the year he gave shape to the scheme for the opening of an Agricultural College (with a Forestry Wing to be attached later) at Hebbal, which commenced work early in the new year.

MR. O. S. N. SHERIFF, M.A., LL.B.

Minister for Law.

17. The Minister for Law toured for about 45 days during the year and travelled in Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts and parts of Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur Districts. He visited the Kolar Gold Field twice in connection with the long drawn out labour strike and the distress areas of the State four times seeing things and showing them to His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Hoover and the American Missions. He presided over the District Conferences at Mysore and Bangalore and attended the Seventh All-India Labour Conference at New Delhi in November on behalf of Mysore State.

MR. L. SIDDAPPA, B.A., L.LB.

Minister For. Public Works

18. Mr. L. Siddappa, Minister for Public Works, toured for 78 days during the year. In November 1945, he visited all the taluks of the Chitaldrug District to study distress conditions and arrange for the execution of several relief works under the Department of Public Works and the

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Rural Development Department with a view to providing labour in the affected areas. In the course of his tours in the Kadur, Kolar (in March) and Shimoga (in May) Districts, he camped in the interior and made intensive inspections of the work done for the improvement of villages. After close examination of the conditions obtaining in the Malnad, the Minister made several definite proposals, after his tour in the Kadur District, for the improvement of Malnad. The Minister visited Jog thrice during the year and presided over the meetings of the Civil Engineering Committee of the Jog Power Scheme. He presided over two meetings of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, one held at Bhadravati and the other at Bangalore. He inspected the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet, Doddaballapur and Anandapura in order to intensify their activities.

19. All the industrial concerns under the control o Government were inspected by him, and during his tour the Minister studied the possibilities of establishing cottage industries in the rural areas.

20. He presided over the District Conferences held at Kadur and Kolar in March 1945.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

21. The surplus revenue of the Mysore Assigned Tract for the year 1944-45 due to the State was Rs. 56,10,638. From this amount was adjusted the total subsidy of Rs. 19,36,500 due to the Government of India and the balance of Rs. 36,74,138 was credited to the Dewan's Deposit Account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

British Resident.

22. The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Sir P. Gaisford, C.I.E. continued as the British Resident in Mysore, during the year.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

23. The Dasara session of the Representative Assembly commenced on the 10th October 1945 and lasted for 11 days. The Budget session of the Assembly commenced on the 29th May 1946 and concluded on the 13th June 1946. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were approved during the Dasara Session of the Assembly, 1945, was four. These were :—

1. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.
3. The State Life Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Suits against Government (Amendment) Bill.

24. 415 questions were admitted at the two Sessions and replies were furnished in regard to 297. Questions.

25. 224 representations were admitted and of these, 50 were taken up for discussion. Representations.

26. 387 resolutions were admitted, of which 7 were discussed during the sessions; 4 were passed by the Assembly; one was rejected, one was accepted by Government and the discussion on the remaining one was not concluded. Resolutions.

27. The same rates of daily and travelling allowances were, as in the case of members of the Legislative Council, directed to be paid to the members of the Representative Assembly also. General.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

28. The December Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 3rd December 1945 and terminated on the 11th of the month. The Budget Session of the Legislative Council commenced on the 20th June 1946 and concluded on 6th July 1946.

29. The following 15 bills were introduced and passed by the Council :—

1. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill.
2. The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Bill.
4. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill.

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5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore Companies (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.
8. Suits Against Government (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Excess Profits Tax Bill.
10. The Mysore State Life Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Excess Profits (Repealing) Bill.
12. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Second Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) Bill.
14. The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Termination Bill.
15. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.

30. Condolence resolutions touching on the demise of (i) *Rajamantrapravina* K. V. Anantaraman, (ii) *Lokasevaniratha Rao Sahib* H. Channiah, (iii) Mr. D. Venkatesiah and (iv) *Rajacharitavisarada Rao Bahadur* C. Hayavadana Rao were passed at the Budget Session of the Council.

Questions.

31. 391 questions—both starred and unstarred—were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 296 questions.

Resolutions.

32. 98 resolutions were ballotted, of which 13 were discussed. At the December Session, only one resolution relating to the abolition of the Excise Duty on Betel-nuts was passed. At the Budget Session in June-July 1946, two resolutions were passed, one regarding the provision of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to improve the condition of Harijans in respect of housing and drinking water wells and the other relating to the enactment of legislation to empower the High Court to issue prerogative right of *Habeas Corpus Certiorari and Mandamus.*

33. Special resolutions regarding the food situation in the State were discussed at both sessions.

Budget.

34. The statements of Supplementary Expenditure for the State and the Schedule of Demands for Additional grants and for Excess Expenditure were presented to the Council at both of its sessions and all the demands were voted by the House. The Budget for 1946-47 was presented to the Council on the 20th June 1946.

35. General discussion on the Budget took place for 3 days and the demands for grants were voted on 4 days.

PROTECTION

36. Four cut motions reducing the grants under (i) Land Reveuue, (ii) Excise, (iii) Muzrai Institutions and (iv) Education by Re. one were passed at the Budget Session of the Council.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

37. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law during the year 1945-46.

1. *The Mysore Income-Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XIX of* 1945).—This Act introduces two important changes in the present Income-Tax Law of the State. They are:—

(i) Introduction of the slab system according to which progressive rates of tax are applied to successive slices of income after exempting a certain basic minimum from taxation.

(ii) Making a differentiation for income-tax purposes between incomes that are earned by personal exertion and incomes that are not so earned and exempting one-tenth of earned income subject to a maximum of two thousand rupees.

2. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XX of* 1945).—This Act provides for the substitution of the letters MYZ or MYX as Registration Marks for motor vehicles in Mysore for the letters MYS which were hitherto in use as Registration Marks. This repeals the Emergency Act XVIII of 1945.

3. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) Act,* 1945 (*XXI of* 1945).—This Act provides for the levy of excise duties at the rate of two annas per pound on all betel-nuts cured, coffee cured and tea manufactured in Mysore.

It embodies the provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1944, which deals, among other matters, with the levy of similar duties.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act, 1944 (XXV of 1944).

4. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XXII of* 1945).—This Act empowers the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board not only to execute the schemes of expansion entrusted to it but also to administer areas covered by the scheme after their

completion. The Board is also authorised to undertake improvement schemes outside Municipal limits, should there arise a need for the same.

Chap. II

PROTECTION

5. *The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Repealing) Act,* 1945 (*XXIII of* 1945).—This Act repeals the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1943 (VI of 1943) with effect from the first day of April 1945.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XI of 1945 passed for a similar purpose.

6. *The Mysore Coconut Cess Act,* 1945 (*XXIV of* 1945).—This Act provides for the levy of a cess on all copra consumed in any mill in Mysore at such rate, not exceeding four annas per cwt, as may be notified by the Government after consultation with the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XXXIX of 1944 continued by the Emergency Continuance Act, XIII of 1945.

7. *The Mysore Forest (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XXV of* 1945).—The principal measure prescribed fifty rupees as the maximum amount that can be accepted by a forest officer by way of compensation for an offence which a person is suspected to have committed.

This Act raises the maximum to one hundred rupees.

8. *The Mysore Duty on Gold (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XXVI of* 1945).—This Act empowers the Government to direct the refund of a part of duty, not exceeding fifty per cent of the duty collected from any owner of a gold works. Any order passed and any action taken by the Government under this Act is not open to question in any court of Law.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act XII of 1945 passed earlier for a similar purpose.

9. *The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1945, (*XXVII of* 1945).—Under the present Act, the duty to reinstate imposed by the principal Act will be secured and rights in provident and superannuation funds will be preserved even in cases where a European British Subject is temporarily assigned to any employment under the Crown.

It has been repealed and replaced by Act No. I of 1946.

10. *The Societies Registration (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*XXVIII of* 1945).—This Act empowers the Registrar to

declare a society defunct after notice, if it fails to send the annual list of members of the Managing Body or a copy of the audited Balance Sheet with the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

11. *The Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1945 (*XXIX of* 1945).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act VIII of 1945 for a further period of six months from the 28th August 1945.

12. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1945 (*XXX of* 1945).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act, IX of 1945 for a further period of six months from the 17th September 1945.

The Emergency Act as so continued has been repealed and replaced by the Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act, 1946 (IV of 1946).

13. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Second Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1945 (*XXXI of* 1945).—This amending Act seeks to correct a mistake which had occurred in the principal Act and fixes the rate of excise duty in respect of item (unmanufactured tobacco—flue cured—intended for a purpose other than the manufacture of cigarettes) at Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. in accordance with the Indian Finance Act, 1945.

It has been repealed and replaced by Act IV of 1946.

14. *The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1945 (*XXXII of* 1945).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act XV of 1945 for a further period of six months from the 5th November 1945.

The principal Act as so continued has been repealed and replaced by the Mysore Excess Profits Tax Act, 1946 (XI of 1946).

15. *The Present War (Date of Termination) Act,* 1945 (*XXXIII of* 1945).—This Act was passed with a view to making statutory provision to determine the date of termination of the war with reference to certain enactments in force in Mysore wherein the term "present war" and similar expressions have been used.

This Act provides that the period of war shall be deemed to terminate on a date to be notified by the Government in this behalf.

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16. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) (Emergency) Act*, 1945 (*XXXIV of* 1945).—This Act repeals section 6 of the Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1943 (VII of 1943) with effect from the 1st October 1945. It has been repealed and replaced by Act XXX of 1946.

17. *The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Act*, 1946 (*I of* 1946).—The duty to reinstate an employee who is called up for national service and his rights in provident and superannuation funds which are provided in the principal Act are now preserved by this Act, even in cases where such employee is temporarily assigned to any employment under the Crown.

18. *The Mysore State Life Insurance (Amendment) Act*, 1946, (*II of* 1946).—In cases where an insured person dies without making any nomination, the maximum limit of amount which may be ordered to be paid under the principal Act has been raised by this Act from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

19. *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act*, 1946 (*III of* 1946).—This Act amends the principal measures with a view to preventing cases of deliberate watering of cotton and penalises such cases with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,500.

20. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1946, (*IV of* 1946).—By passing this amending Act, the rates of excise duty on tobacco levied under the principal measures have been raised with effect from 1st March 1945 so as to bring them on a level with those obtaining in British India. This Act repeals and replaces the Emergency Act, IX of 1945.

21. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act*, 1946, (*V of* 1946).—By this amending Act, husbands serving in the armed forces are permitted to authorise some other persons to make complaints on their behalf in respect of adultery, enticement, etc.

22. *The Mysore Companies (Amendment) Act*, 1946, (*VI of* 1946).—These amendments are intended for the removal of certain undesirable features in the structure and management of banking companies, such as—

(i) the appointment of managing directors on long-term contracts.

(ii) the fixation of the authorised capital at a very high figure.

and (iii) the possession of large voting rights by an individual or a small group of individuals.

23. *The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1946 (VII of 1946).*—This amending Act effects two changes in the principal measure, namely :—

(1) reducing the age limit for driving transport vehicles from 21 to 20 years as in British India,

(2) according recognition to driving licenses and registration certificates of transport vehicles granted by military authorities in British India.

24. *The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1946, (VIII of 1946).*—This Act seeks to regularise the nomination of the Director of Public Health to the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board in place of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to Government, an office which has since been abolished and also permits the nomination of the Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle, in place of the former officer should the Government consider it necessary to do so.

25. *The Exchange of High Denomination Bank Notes Act, 1946. (IX of 1946).*—This Act provides for the exchange of high denomination bank notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 10,000 to others of lesser value.

26. *The Suits against Government (Amendment) Act, 1946. (X of 1946).*—This Amending Act permits suits against Government being filed in Courts which have jurisdiction under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, instead of being filed only in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, as required by the Principal Act.

27. *The Mysore Excess Profits Tax Act, 1946. (XI of 1946).*—This Act introduces the levy of Excess Profits Tax in Mysore, as was being levied in British India from 1939.

The levy of this tax has since been terminated with effect from 1st July 1946.

28. *The Mysore Power Alcohol (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1946. (XII of 1946).*—This Emergency Act permits the sale of petrol without any admixture of alcohol

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by the petrol companies with the previous permission of the Excise Commissioner.

This Act has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act XXIX, 1946.

29. *The Limitation War Conditions (Emergency) Act, 1946. (XIII of 1946).*—This Emergency measure provides that the period of limitation prescribed for any suit should not be deemed to run in the period during which the person who could institute the suit was detained in enemy territory by circumstances attributable to the war.

This Act has been continued by the Emergency Continuance Act, XXXIV of 1946.

30. *The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1946 (XIV of 1946).*—These amendments *inter alia* provide for the acquisition by Government of property already requisitioned where such acquisition is considered necessary in certain circumstances, and to release of property requisitioned, such release operating as a full discharge of Government from all liabilities in respect of such property.

31. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Amendment) Act, 1946. (XV of 1946).*—This amending Act seeks to reduce excise duty on areca levied under the principal measure from two annas per lb. to one anna, with effect from 1st April 1946.

32. *The Restriction and Detention (Amendment) Act, 1946. (XVI of 1946).*—This amending Act extends the duration of the Principal Act until 1st January 1947.

33. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1946 (XVII of 1946).*—This Act repeals Sections 5 and 6 of the Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1943, with effect from 1st October 1945.

The principal Emergency Act XXXIV of 1945 as amended has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XXX of 1946.

34. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Second Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1946. (XVIII of 1946).*—Under this Act, the limitation imposed by the principal measure that no member of the Traffic Board or any District Traffic Advisory Committee should have any financial interest in any traffic undertaking has been relaxed so as to permit Government to have its representatives in those bodies.

It has been repealed and replaced by Act XXXI of 1946.

35. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1946.* (XIX *of 1946*).—This Emergency measure introduces the system of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks in Mysore with effect from 1st July 1946 on lines analogous to similar legislation introduced in British India.

It has been repealed and replaced by the permanent Act XXXII of 1946.

36. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1946* (XX *of 1946*).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Emergency Act, XXXIV of 1945, for a further period of six months from 28th June 1946.

The principal Act as so continued has been repealed and replaced by the Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Termination) Act, 1946 (XXX of 1946).

37. *The Repealing (Emergency) Act 1946 (XXI of 1946)*.—This Act repeals the following legislative measures, which were enacted earlier to meet the situation arising as a result of the war.—

(1) The Air Raid Precautions Services Act, 1942.

(2) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Act, 1942.

(3) The Registration of Foreigners (Extending) Act, 1943.

38. *The Mysore Subversive Activities (Repealing) Act, 1946. (XXII of 1946)*.—This Act repeals the Mysore Subversive Activities Act, 1944, which is another war measure.

39. *The Defence of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1946. (XXIII of 1946)*.—Under this amendment, the previous operation of anything done under the Defence of India Act, 1939 (as applied to Mysore) or Rules thereunder or orders made under any such rule will not be affected by reason of the expiry of the Act.

40. *The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, 1946. (XXIV of 1946)*.—This measure terminates the levy of excess profits tax in Mysore with effect from the first day of July 1946. It provides that the chargeable accounting period shall terminate on the 30th day of June 1946. The tax will continue to be payable in respect of all profits earned up to the end of June 1946.

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(ii) (b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore for the year 1945-46.

1. A notification was issued specifying the first day of April 1946 as the date for the purposes of section 2 of the present War (Date of Termination) Act, 1945 (XXXIII of 1945).

(No. R. L. 930—Legis. 32-45-2, dated 24th April 1946.)

2. Directs the transfer under the provisions of Rule 178 of the Representative Assembly Rules, of thirty-seven (37) election petitions relating to the Representative Assembly to the Election Commissioner for trial and report to Government.

(No. R. L. 150—R. A. 91-44-2, dated 1st July 1945.)

3. Notifies the termination of the Budget Session of the Legislative Council on the conclusion of its business on Saturday the 7th July 1946.

(No. R. L. 12—L. C. 1-45-1, dated 6th July 1945.)

4. Notifies the summoning of the Representative Assembly to meet for the Dasara Session from Wednesday the 10th October 1945, at Mysore.

(No. R. L. 39—R. A. 3-45-1, dated 18th July 1945.)

5. Directs under Rules 182 and 161 of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Rules respectively, that the court of the Election Commissioner, shall be held in the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore City.

(No. R. L. 186—R. A. 4-45-6, dated 10th August 1945.)

6. Notifies under the provisions of Section 13 (2) (*b*) of the Government of Mysore Act, the summoning of the Legislative Council, to meet for its December Session from Monday, the 3rd December 1945.

(No. R. L. Camp 1, dated 11th October 1945.)

7. Notifies the extension of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly up to and inclusive of Tuesday the 23rd October 1945.

(No. R. L. 7—R. A. 17-45-1, dated 22nd October 1945.)

8. Notifies the termination of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly at the conclusion of its business on Tuesday, the 23rd October 1945.

(No. R. L. 9—R. A. 18-45-1, dated 22nd October 1945.)

9. Directs the transfer under Rule 157 of the Legislative Council Rules of five election petitions relating to the Legislative Council to the Election Commissioner for trial and report.

(No. R. L. 501—L. C. 49-44 6, dated 20th November 1945.)

10. Notifies under the provisions of section 13 (2) (*b*) of the Government of Mysore Act, the summoning of the Representative Assembly, to meet for its Budget Session from Wednesday the 29th May 1946.

(No. R. L. 728—R. A. 26 45-1, dated 27th February 1946.)

11. Directs under Rule 86 of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, that bye-elections be held in eight territorial constituencies for the Representative Assembly.

(No. R. L. 814—R. A. 30-45-1, dated 30th March 1946.)

12. Directs under Rule 66 of the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, that a bye-election be held in the Bangalore City Urban Constituency for the Legislative Council.

(No. R. L. 826—L. C. 20-45-1, dated 30th March 1946.)

13. Notifies under the provisions of section 13 (2) (*b*) of the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, the summoning of the Legislative Council to meet for its Budget Session from Thursday the 20th June 1946.

(No. R. L. 862—L. C. 22-45-1, dated 8th April 1946.)

14. Notifies under Rule 127 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, the name of the candidate elected to the Legislative Council from the Bangalore City Urban Constituency.

(No. R. L. 1060—L. C. 29-45-2, dated 9th May 1946.)

15. Notifies under Rule 148 (2) of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, the names of members elected to the Representative Assembly at the bye-elections conducted in certain constituencies of the Representative Assembly.

(No. R. L. 1067—R. A. 43-45-9, dated 13th May 1946.)

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16. Notifies the extension of the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly, up to and inclusive of Wednesday the 12th June 1946.

(No. R. L. 1153—R. A. 50-45-1, dated 8th June 1946.)

17. Notifies the termination of the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly on the conclusion of its business on Wednesday the 12th June 1946.

(No. R. L. 1155—R. A. 51-45-1, dated 11th June 1946.)

18. *Vegetable Oil Products Control Order.*—Regulates the purchase, sale and movement of the vegetable oil products.

(No. S. D. 382—C. 229-44-7, dated 20th July 1945.)

19. *The Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order,* 1945.—Prohibits the movement of Fowls and Eggs from any place in Mysore to any place outside the State without a permit.

(No. S. D. 6135—C. 104-45-5, dated 28th February 1945.)

20. *The Mysore Milk (Use in the Catering Establishment) Control Order,* 1946.—Prohibits the use of milk by catering establishments for the manufacture of certain preparations.

(No. S. D. 6558—R. 21-45-5, dated 11th March 1945.)

21. *Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order,* 1946.—Regulates the manufacture, purchase, sales, distribution and movement of sugar.

(No. S. D. 6312—C. 102-45-2, dated 1st March 1946.)

22. *The Mysore Food (Restrictions of Service of meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order* of 1946.—Places certain restrictions regarding the use of foodgrains by catering establishments and others.

(No. S. D. 6887—R. 18-45-61, dated 26th March 1946.)

23. *The Mysore Bread Rationing Order,* 1946.—Lays down the conditions subject to which the manufacture and sale of bread may be carried on.

(No. S. D. 7921—R. 111-45-8, dated 30th April 1946.)

24. A notification was issued regarding the extension of Section 61 (*b*) (xiii) and 64-A of the Town Municipalities

Act in regard to the levy of duty on transfer of immoveable properties in the shape of Stamp Duty in the Shimoga Town.

(No. L. 11948—Ml. 184-44-2, dated 11th June 1945.)

25. A notification was issued extending the provisions of the Mysore Provident Fund Act to the Provident Fund Scheme sanctioned by the Shimoga Municipal Council for the benefit of the sweepers and scavangers of the municipalities.

(No. L. 2853--Ml. 138-45-2 dated 4th October 1945.)

26. A notification was issued extending all the provisions of the Prohibition of Beggary Act, XXXIII of 1944 to Bangalore City.

(No. L. 7875—B. R. 2-45-2, dated 4th February 1946.)

27. Directs the amendment of Rules 2 and 3 of the Rules under Act VII of 1927 enhancing the Powers of Amildars and Assistant Commissioners as Muzrai Officers, in the matter of sanction of leave to hereditary servants of muzrai institutions and payment of allowances to substitutes working in their places.

(No. S. O. R. 3510-50—Muz. 85-43-4, dated 1st December 1945.)

(iii) Military.

38. The total actual strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was 3,486. The strength included 220 Christians, 830 Muslims, 192 Brahmins and Rajputs, 78 Kshatriyas, 703 Mahrattas, and 919 belonging to other castes and communities. The Mysore State Troops were composed of two Cavalry units, *viz* , the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse with the Cavalry Training Centre and three Infantry Units, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions with the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, the Garrison Battalion and a transport unit, *viz*,, the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps. The Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse and the Cavalry Training Centre were organised on the new peace establishment. The enhanced rates of ration and clothing allowances were continued.

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39. Five hundred and seventeen men of the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, who were prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese, returned to the State and efforts are being made to trace the remaining personnel of the unit. A detachment of this unit participated in the Victory Week celebrations held in Delhi during March 1946. One Indian Officer and two Indian other Ranks participated in a parade of loyal prisoners of war held at Delhi in April 1946. The 2nd Battalion, Mysore Infantry, also returned to the State after service under the Crown. The former unit was reorganised on General Service Scale from 1st January 1946 and proposals for the reorganisation of the latter, as well as the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, were under consideration. It has been decided that in the post-war period all the existing three Infantry Battalions should be retained and the Garrison Battalion converted into a Pioneer Battalion. The formation of the Mysore State Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board was sanctioned with the object of securing better welfare arrangements of the personnel of the State Troops as well as Mysoreans in the Indian Army.

Military works.

40. The works relating to the construction of new lines for the Mysore Infantry at Mysore and at Bhadravathi were in progress. Three hundred and thirty family quarters were completed at Mysore. In Bhadravathi, 2 blocks for State Officers, 3 blocks for Indian Officers and 9 blocks for family quarters were constructed.

Military training.

41. The military training in the units was carried out according to programme. Military training was given to the University students both at Mysore and at Bangalore, and to some of the members of the permanent staff of the University.

Recruitment.

42. Recruiting operations were stopped during the year. Eleven Indian Officer Cadets in Infantry and 3 Indian Officer Cadets in Cavalry completed their training.

Foodgrains for men and animals.

43. The Central Grainage Depot at Hebbal continued to work satisfactorily. There was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months' stock of rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' stock of ragi and more than a month's stock of wheat in reserve in the Depot at the end of the year. The supply of foodgrains to animals was satisfactory.

Inspections and visits.

44. The Military Adviser-in-chief, Indian State Forces, the Military Adviser, Southern India Circle and

the Military Adviser for Signalling inspected the units of the Mysore State Troops. Major Williamson, Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, visited the Hessarghatta Grass Farm in December 1945 and made very appreciative references about the stallions and their good stock.

45. The yield of grass in the Farm was poor and insufficient owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. Twenty-eight foals were born and there were 99 young stock at the beginning of the year. Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

46. There were 20 pony mares and 4 foals at the beginning of the year.

47. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 28,28,824 (Rs. 25,80,864).

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

48. There were five stallions at the Kunigal Stud Farm including one Arab stallion purchased during the year. The year opened with 24 mares and one mare was purchased. Out of these, three mares were transferred to the Mysore Lancers and 2 were destroyed, leaving a balance of 20 mares at the end of the year. The net realisation from the sale of four foals of the Stud Farm at Bombay was Rs. 66,975. Under the "Grow More Food' Campaign ragi and paddy valued at Rs. 2,892, were grown at the Farm.

49. The receipt and expenditure of the Farm were Rs. 93,800 and Rs. 95,461, respectively.

(iv) Police.

50. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,295 (1,126) officers and 6,770 (5,387) constables.

51. The temporary staff consisting of 387 officers and 1,968 men of the Civil Police was employed on the work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C. I. D., Police Training School and various other additional types of work.

52. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 268 officers and 1,540 men. A temporary armed police force of 32 officers and 160 men was

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sanctioned for one year to provide for the constitution of a Signalling and Wireless Corps and a mechanised force for being trained in the use of mechanised arms and equipment. The services of 54 officers and 149 men were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies as in previous years. In the Police Training School, Bangalore, 13 Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 60 Duffedars and 378 constables received training. Ten Probationary Sub-Inspectors, 25 Duffedars and 114 police constables were under training at the School at the end of the year. Ten Duffedars received training in Kannada Shorthand. In the Police Training School, Mysore, 231 Police Constables received training. The percentage of Departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 9·9 (4·8) for absence without leave and 7·28 (8·0) for other offences. The percentage of black marks awarded fell from 11·7 to 9·28. Thirty police constables were prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act, 3 under the Penal Code and 5 for other offences. Out of 8,738 police constables 6,456 were literates. A sum of Rs. 17,470 (Rs. 12,601) was given as rewards to police officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,178 was given as rewards to private individuals. The Fire Fighting Unit, in co-operation with the Cantonment Fire Services, tackled six fire accidents and rendered valuable assistance.

Village Police.

53. The village police, as usual, co-operated with the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Sixty six (47) village police officers were rewarded for good work. Village vigilance committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were availed of in giving wide publicity for the detection of crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

State of crime.

54. Cases of grave crime increased from 6,235 to 6,775 which are partly attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and to the high cost of living that prevailed during the year. Under special and local laws including offences under public nuisance, there was also an increase from 16,464 to 18,466 due to the launching of cases under the Defence of India Rules, the Control Orders and the Mysore Police Act.

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55. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 6,711. There was an increase in the number of serious offences against person and property, the number being 2,356 (2,210). Three hundred and fifty-three (327) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 103 (122). Cognizable cases

56. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 12,006 (13,717) of which 6,558 (7,944) ended in conviction and 3,870 (3,808) in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,254 (1,283) cases pending at the close of the year. Non-cognizable offences

57. Two hundred and twenty-three (278) cases were referred by the Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code; 240 (218) cases under Section 156 and 13 (10) cases under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

58. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code disposed of during the year was 30·35 (25.38). The percentage of lost property recovered was 45·29 (47·8). The number of bad characters registered was 144 (239). Detection and prevention of crime

59. The number of warrants pending execution at the close of the year was 94 (276). Warrants

60. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juvenile smoking in 383 (402) cases. Three cases were launched under the regulation out of which one ended in conviction. Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

61. The number of motor vehicles registered was 5,583 (519). The number of accidents decreased from 584 to 491 during the year. Three thousand one hundred and eight prosecutions were launched under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 3,057 ended in conviction. Motor Vehicles Act

62. At the commencement of the year, there were 39,103 (36,747) slips on record. Finger print slips of 2,462 (2,403) convicted persons and 30 (14) slips of criminal tribe members were received for record under the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of slips eliminated was 660 (61) and that of the slips remaining at the close of the year was 40,935 (39,103). Written opinions were furnished in 84 (99) cases. Finger Print Bureau

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Criminal Tribes.

63. There were 865 (908) members of the criminal tribes on the register at the end of the year, including 30 newly registered during the year.

Civic Guards.

64. The Civic Guard Organisations were continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore to meet any emergency.

General.

65. In spite of the cessation of the war, the volume of work of the Police Department continued to be heavy owing to the operation of several Control Orders relating to Food and Civil Supplies. Among the principal measures sanctioned was the revision of the scales of pay of the executive subordinates of the Department at an average extra cost of over Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

66. The incidence of grave crime was on the increase owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the deficit in regard to staple food grains and the high cost of living that prevailed during the year.

(v) Extradition.

67. Thirty-nine (39) persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 26 were British Indian subjects and 13 subjects of Mysore. Including 12 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 51 persons from outside the State were under trial of whom 32 were convicted and 8 acquitted or discharged, leaving 11 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. In addition to these, two persons who deserted the Mysore Military Units, were also surrendered to the State from British India.

68. Ninety-eight (98) persons were surrendered to British India under the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

69. There were 74 (75) courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including 6 (8) courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

70. The total number of offences reported was 32,558 (32,880). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 56,834 (54,791), excluding 368 persons committed to sessions. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 48,003 were disposed of.

The number of persons convicted was 24,516 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 21,117. Cases involving 8,831 persons were pending at the close of the year.

71. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 28,806 (28,548). The cases against 25,973 were disposed of and 20,795 were convicted.

Courts.

72. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 5,169 cases involving 6,571 persons and they disposed of 4,754 cases involving 5,835 persons.

Stipendary Magistrates.

73. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendary Magistrates was 25,348 (25,802), involving 42,487 (41,461) persons.

District Magistrates.

74. The District Magistrates disposed of 34 (29) cases, involving 49 (36) persons. Two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Sessions Courts.

75. Of the 164 cases, including 17 cases pending at the beginning of the year, involving 288 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 136 cases were disposed of.

Average duration of cases.

76. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts were 22·4 (32·5), 17·6 (18·7) and 60·9 (54·3) days, respectively.

77. In the Courts of Stipendary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 43·5 (46·4) days.

Appeals.

78. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 696 (713) regular appeals, involving 1,206 (1,000) persons. Of these, 628 appeals involving 1,092 persons were disposed of, leaving 67 appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 183 cases, including 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 162 cases were disposed of, leaving 21 cases at the close of the year. In the Sessions Courts, out of 513 cases, including 56 pending at the beginning of the year, 466 cases were disposed of during the year.

79. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 30 (32). The number of appeals disposed of was 39 (37). In 20 appeals the convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 4 appeals the sentences were reduced or altered; in 12 appeals the convictions were set aside and the appellants were acquitted and in 3 appeals, fresh trial was ordered.

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80. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 51·71 (64·16) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 57·1 (38·8) days and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates was 28·99 (36·4) days.

Revision.

81. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 354 (397) revision petitions; of these they disposed of 288 (328) cases. The High Court disposed of 343 (363) revision petitions.

82. Seventy-three out of 75 cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision were disposed of.

Reference to High Court.

83. Three cases under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, involving three persons, were disposed of. In two cases the sentences of death were confirmed and in one case the sentence of death was set aside, the accused being acquitted. Under Section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, one case involving one person was set aside and the accused was ordered to be retried by some other Magistrate. One case under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code involving two persons was disposed of accepting the verdit of the Jury as a whole and acquitting both the accused. Three cases involving six persons under Section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code were disposed of setting aside the orders of the Committing Magistrates.

84. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 635 (644) and the number disposed of was 589 (554).

85. Two (3) persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges and 12 (9) were sentenced to transportation for life. Of 2,609 (2,798) persons imprisoned, 2,195 (2,424) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under, and the remaining 414 (374) for long periods. The number of persons fined was 22,160 (19,279). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 1,92,996 Rs. (2,33,207) and Rs. 1,80,784 (1,79,047), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 3,029 (1,425).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts. Original works.

86. The number and jurisdiction of civil courts in the State other than village courts, was the same as in the previous year except that a second Additional Judge was

appointed to the District Court at Bangalore on 4th February 1946 to continue till the end of December 1946. The number of suits instituted was 20,338 (18,464). Of the total number of suits 13,184 (11,882) original and 3,298 (3,262) small cause suits, were instituted in the Munsiffs' courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 441 (305) ordinary and 3,282 (2,859) small cause suits.

87. One hundred and thirty-three (156) suits were filed in the District courts. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 92,45,951 (67,27,465).

Disposal of suits.

88. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,298 (14,033). The number of small cause suits disposed of was 6,420 (6,637). The total number of ordinary suits pending at the end of the year was 7,435; of these 1,830 were small cause suits. The total number of ordinary suits pending over a year was 339 (517). Of these, 43 could not be disposed of for reasons beyond the control of the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

89. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,085 (6,626). The number of cases disposed of was 6,502 (7,231).

Appellate work.

90. The total number of regular appeals filed in the District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts, including those refiled and remanded, was 1,928 (1,982). The number disposed of was 1,928 (1,812). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,610, the same as last year. The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 418 (381); the number disposed of was 409 (402) and the number pending at the end of the year was 160 (151). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 159.1 (152·09) days.

High Court.

91. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 286 (194). Including 155 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 441 (286) regular appeals. The number disposed of was 199 (131). The number of second appeals filed was 537 (549) including eight appeals refiled. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 873 (857), of which 567 (521) were disposed of. Twenty (25) miscellaneous appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 76 (58) were received during the year. The number disposed of was 59 (65). Besides these, there were for disposal

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before the High Court 497 (513), including 10 (6) refiled civil revision petitions and 154 (153) civil revision petitions. Out of these, 479 (518) were disposed of leaving 172 (154) pending at the end of the year. The total institutions of all classes of cases in the High Court were greater than in the previous year, namely, 1,490 (1,431). The disposals were also greater than in the previous year, namely, 1,411 (1,348).

Insolvency proceedings.

92. The number of insolvency applications filed was 90 (77). The number disposed of was 74 (95). In 21 (27) cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised was Rs. 24,977 (Rs. 28,920) and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 17,587 (Rs. 21, 506).

Execution of decrees.

93. The total number of execution applications filed was 26,215 (27,417). The number disposed was 27,246 (19,152) and the number pending was 11,970 (13,001). The number of cases pending over a year was 595 (517). The amount realised in execution was Rs. 21,43,895 (Rs. 19,92,191).

Legal Practitioners.

94. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 37 (42). At the end of the year the number on the roll was 736 (699), of whom 69 were from the Madras Presidency and one from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 815 (810). The number newly enrolled was 33 (34) and 16 (20) pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

95. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court, amounted to Rs. 10,73,955 (Rs. 9,37,438) and Rs. 9,73,160 (Rs. 9,14,458), respectively.

(viii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

96. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were seven district lock-ups, one special lock-up and twenty-nine taluk lock-ups.

97. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 882 (852 men and 30 women). During the year, 3,800 were admitted and 3,774 were discharged, leaving 908 at the close of the year.

Occupation.

98. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 1,525 were males, of whom 102 were Government or municipa servants, 396 professional persons, 84 in personal service,

335 agriculturists, 111 engaged in commerce and trade, 76 employed in arts and crafts and 421 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

99. The two schools—Kannada and Urdu—in the Central Jail continued to work and the curriculum prescribed by the Education Department for primary schools was followed. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly, once a week, to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects continued to be maintained for the use of the prisoners in both the jails.

General.

100. To augment the industries of the jail and to organise them on a more efficient and economic basis, a chief technical instructor from the Department of Industries and Commerce was appointed in the Central Jail, Bangalore. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee have been accepted and given effect to. The release of certain class of prisoners on parole for 10 days in a year was put into force. A carpet weaving section was started in the Mysore Jail. The system of training nursing orderlies for the in-patients of the jail hospital from among the prisoners in the Central Jail has been working satisfactorily. The question of starting a Borstal School and a Children's Home in the vicinity of Bangalore was being considered.

Expenditure.

101. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,10,500 (Rs. 4,51,854).

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

102. The *Ex-officio* Sub Registry Office at Honnali was converted into a special one from the 1st July 1945. There were 83 (83) Sub-Registry Offices in the State, of which 63 (62) were special, and 20 (21) ex-officio offices. The special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was ordered to be continued for a further period of three years from 1st November 1946.

Registration.

103. The number of instruments registered was 226,216 (2,04,644). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 10,93,51,416 (Rs. 8,47,60,635), showing an increase of Rs. 2,45,90,781. The number of registered documents

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relating to co-operative societies and other institutions, wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees, was 6,163 (5,038), and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 31,985 (Rs. 21,565). A sum of Rs. 1,39,535 was recovered as mutation fees.

Finance.

104. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,53,615 (Rs. 5,44,797) and Rs. 2,49,219 (Rs. 2,29,553), respectively. These figures exclude the income and expenditure of Rs. 5,538 and Rs. 2,428, respectively, of the Yelandur Jahagir Sub-Registry Office.

(x) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities General Elections held.

105. There were 45 town and 59 minor municipalities in the State. The minor municipalities of Kadur and Maddur were converted into town municipalities. General elections were held in four municipalities.

106. The privilege of having an elected non-official President was newly conferred on the Chamarajanagar Town Municipality. Fourteen town municipal councils had Chief Officers.

Strength and meetings of Municipal Councils.

107. The total number of municipal councillors on the last day of the year was 1,793. Of these 1,246 were elected 315, nominated and 232 *ex-officio*. The municipal councils held 1,813 meetings during the year.

Finance

108. The income and expenditure of the several municipal councils amounted to Rs. 40,82,420 (Rs. 38,24,254) and Rs. 40,21,163 (Rs. 36,19,611), respectively. Out of the total demand of Rs. 36,33,767 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 30,44,663 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,89,104 (Rs.5,67,598) to be collected at the close of the year.

109. A grant of Rs. 5,75,000 made by the Government under water supply and town improvement grants was distributed to the several municipal councils for carrying out improvements to water supply and for other town improvement works such as drainage, removal of congestion and slum clearance, laying out extensions, construction of town halls and for anti-malaria measures. The comprehensive drainage scheme of Mulbagal was taken up and the estimate was revised to Rs. 52,175

and the second stage has to be taken up for execution. The drainage scheme of Malur was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,285 and the first and second stages at a cost of Rs. 4,000 each were under progress. Proposals to complete the drainage scheme of Tumkur town at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,08,200 and for the improvement of its water supply at a cost of Rs. 1,62,660 are under consideration of Government. The modified scheme to provide underground and surface drainage of Shimoga Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,40,856 was sanctioned by Government, the cost being met by the Municipal Council and the Government in the proportion of one to three. Estimates for Rs. 5,86,550 and Rs. 3,87,000 for the underground drainage scheme to Chitaldrug and Harihar towns, respectively, have been prepared and are under scrutiny. An estimate for Rs. 1,50,000 for the improvement of water supply to Chitaldrug town is under preparation as also estimates for Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 1,92,125 for the improvement of distribution of water supply in the town municipal limits and the construction of an R. C. C. tank, respectively, at Davangere. An estimate for Rs. 32,700 for the installation of Jewell Fiters at the Kadur water works has been sanctioned and the Sanitary Engineer has been requested to take up the work early. The scheme for providing 15 model houses for sweepers and scavengers at Shimoga at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,865 was under progress. New extensions were formed at Krishnarajanagar and Chamarajanagar by laying out sites for disposal by public auction.

110. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to tour in the affected parts of Kolar District during the year.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

111. The strength of the Bangalore City Municipal Council was 30, consisting of 24 elected and six nominated members. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 50 of which 12 were ordinary, 10 adjourned and 28 special.

112. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,04,621. The receipts under the several heads amounted to Rs. 26,50,241 including the Government grant of Rs. 15,000. A sum of Rs. 32,82,020 (Rs. 26,78,022) was spent, leaving

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a closing balance of Rs. 7,72,842. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 5-15-8. Out of a total demand of Rs. 24,22,926 under all heads, a sum of Rs. 17,85,582 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,37,344 at the end of the year. The general revision of assessment on buildings and vacant sites was completed, resulting in an increase of Rs. 4,22,600 in the demand for the whole City.

Public Works.

113. A sum of Rs. 4,40,493 was spent on public works. The entire allotment of Rs. 21,04,484 could not be utilised as tenderers did not come forward for taking up works owing to fluctuations in the market and the difficulty of securing labour and materials required for the construction of buildings. The most important works executed during the year were: (1) the construction of box drains in Venkatarangapuram, in the Cunningham Road, Palace Road, Seshadripur, Nagappa Street, Palace Guttahalli, Subedar Chattram Road, Gandhinagar and Sriramapuram, etc. (2) tarring and metalling of roads, (3) metalling of about 50 furlongs of road, gravelling of 19 furlongs and tarring of about 43 furlongs. The construction of fish and poultry stalls, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, was under progress. Other important improvement works were :— cement concreting the Sethu Rao Street, construction of seven shops in the Grain Bazaar, City Market, formation of roads and drains in the extension near the Malleswaram swimming pool, construction of baths at Doddapalya, construction of the compound wall in front of the Municipal Office and a garage attached to it, construction of compound wall round the proposed scrap iron shops in the Old Bamboo Bazaar Bus Stand, extending the Malleswaram Vegetable Market, forming labour colony near Srirampur, construction of sweepers' huts in the Platform Road and construction of Radio Kiosk at Malleswaram. The status of the Municipal Engineer was raised to that of an Executive Engineer and two Assistant Engineers were appointed to assist him.

114. The services of the Special Land Acquisition Officer were continued. The acquisition of certain properties for the laying of sewers was undertaken. The anti-malaria work was continued. The scheme of weekly intensive cleaning was continued during the year.

115. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started in the III Division. The two Milk Centres opened during the previous year continued to work satisfactorily.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

Constitution.

116. The Mysore Municipal Council consisted of 31 members of whom 24 were elected and seven, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held was 28, of which 12 were ordinary, 8 adjourned and 8 special.

Finances.

117. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,40,159. The income and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 15,27,451 and Rs. 16,98,254, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 5-9-8. Out of the total demand of Rs. 10,45,450, including arrears under taxes, a sum of Rs. 9,74,551 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 70,899.

Public Works.

118. The total expenditure under Public Works was Rs. 3,34,969. A separate Municipal Engineer of the grade of an Assistant Engineer was appointed to supervise these works. The construction of eight shops in the Vanivilas Market at a cost of Rs. 23,100 was completed, while that of the Women's Maternity Hospital at Chamundipuram, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,01,000, was under progress. The construction of a radio booth and installing a radio with loud speaker in Kantharaj Urs Park was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,014. A sum of Rs. 50,100 was realised by the sale of 14 model houses constructed out of the City Model House Fund. Another set of 16 model houses was completed and they are ready to be sold in auction. The construction of seven houses in the Ramanuja Road is also nearing completion. Sweepers' quarters were constructed at Kesare, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,730, and a school for the use of the children of the sweepers and Harijans were constructed at Jalapuri, at a cost of Rs. 2,100.

Public Health.

119. The public health of the City was generally good. One more Local Fund Dispensary was opened at Saraswatipuram. Anti-malaria measures were continued. The intensive cleaning drive was continued during the year. In order to cope up with the increased work in the several extensions of the City, the employment of sixty additional sweepers was sanctioned.

120. Amenities such as housing accommodation, benefit of provident fund, supply of provisions from the Municipal co-operative stores, etc., were provided to the sweepers in addition to an increase in the scale of dearness allowance and the revised scales of pay.

121. There was an increase in the area of the City from 12.75 sq. miles to 13.16 sq. miles owing to the inclusion of Kumbarkoppal, Thonachikoppal and Veddarapalya villages within the Municipal limits.

122. His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Mysore City in January 1945 and August 1945, respectively.

123. With a view to providing an adequate supply of water to all parts of the City, a scheme costing Rs. 6,64,000, for the immediate improvement of water-supply to the City was sanctioned. Half the cost of the scheme will be borne by the Government and the other half advanced as a loan to the Municipality to be repaid in twenty instalments carrying interest at 3½ per cent per annum.

124. The area of the Sewage Farm was extended by acquiring, at a cost of Rs. 20,787, the agricultural lands contiguous to it.

125. The system of rationing food articles introduced within the City continued during the year. Supply of fuel to the citizens through the Municipal agency was also continued.

126. Arrangements were also made to distribute clothes to the poor and for the boarding of 76 poor students in the several hotels of the City.

127. The distribution of cooked rice to the poor and indigent in the City out of the generous donation graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja was continued.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

128. The Board consisted of nine members as usual. Twelve ordinary meetings, two adjourned meetings and one special meeting of the Board were held during the year.

129. The total amount at the credit of the Board, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,01,039 and the Government grant of Rs. 2,62,450, was Rs. 13,86,712 (Rs. 11,21,577). The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,81,070 (Rs. 8,64,545), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,55,642. Seventy four properties were acquired and 64 underground sewerage house connections were given.

130. The special establishment sanctioned for the preparation of estimates for the underground drainage of unsewered areas surveyed most of the areas and prepared projects costing Rs. 14,78,300. The formation of the road between the Seshadri Iyer Road, Viceroy Road and Princess Road was completed. The scheme of forming a road from the old Elgin Fountain right up to the District Office, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8, 20,000, was in progress and a Special Land Acquisition Officer of the status of an Assistant Commissioner was posted in this connection.

131. A full time Assistant Engineer was appointed for supervising the works of the Trust Board.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board for 1945-46.

132. The City of Bangalore Improvement Act V of 1945 was promulgated on the 26th January 1945.

133. The Board of Trustees was constituted in September 1945 and it consisted of eleven members, seven of whom were appointed by the Government including the chairman and four elected by the Bangalore City Municipal Council.

134. Eleven meetings of the Board were held of which ten were ordinary and one special.

135. To start with, the following improvement schemes were entrusted to the Board for being worked out :—

1. Kankanpalya extension—estimated cost, Rs. 48 lakhs.
2. Kumara Park Western Extension—estimated cost, Rs. 5,23,600.
3. Improvement of Palace Guttahalli, Dobbspet and other places adjoining the Palace—estimated cost, Rs. 5,07,270.
4. Remodelling the old city of Bangalore in the neighbourhood of Sultanpet—estimated cost, Rs. 2,60,000, and
5. Formation of Industrial suburb in two stages—estimated cost, Rs. 37,57,000.

136. The formation of residential extensions (1) adjacent to Sri Ramakrishna Mutt for laying out 121 sites, (2) in Gavipur area for laying out 4,000 sites and in Malleswaram West for laying out 4,000 sites is under consideration.

PROTEC-TION.

137. Preliminary arrangements connected with execution of the above schemes were almost compl during the year.

138. The City drainage works which were under administrative control of the Director of Public He were transferred to the City Improvement Trust Board. outlay of Rs.2,14,381 was incurred on underground drai works in the City.

139. A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to the Board for carrying out the works du the year.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

140. There were 22 members as usual on the Bc Three special meetings and six ordinary meetings of Board were held and the average attendance was 14.

Finance.

141. The total receipts, including the opening bal of Rs. 40,583, were Rs. 2,82,637. An expenditur Rs. 2,62,323 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,31 the end of the year.

High School.

142. The K. G. F. High School continued to be u the management of the Sanitary Board. There were students on the roll with ten sections. The extensic the school building by the addition of four more rc sanctioned by Government in the year 1943-44 completed.

Improvement Works.

143. Necessary preliminary action was taken to the several works included in the provisional programn improvement works proposed to be executed in two st at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,83,334. The most impor works taken up were the following :—

i. Improvements to the Robertsonpet and Ar sonpet markets.

ii. Drainage schemes for Andersonpet and Oorg areas.

iii. Slum clearance and rehousing, and

iv. Improvements to the existing roads and la of new roads. A sum of Rs. 34,673 was s on the above works.

144. The following measures were undertaken w view to rehabilitating the finances of the Board and

result thereof, the income of the Board is expected to increase by about Rs. 16,000 annually.

1. Enhancement of the rate of cycle tax.
2. Revision of assessment on lands and buildings, including that on shops in the Board area.
3. Increase in the rates of rent on the stalls in both the Andersonpet and the Robertsonpet Markets.
4. Levy of license fees on dangerous and offensive trades.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

145. There were nine District Boards with a total membership of 264 (260), of whom 177 were elected, 50 were nominated and 37 were ex-officio members.

146. The District Boards held 49 (53) meetings during the year.

147. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards under all heads amounted to Rs. 20,92,972 (Rs. 21,47,791) and Rs. 19,16,415 (Rs. 20,07,274), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 17,28,388 (Rs. 18,40,451), of which a sum of Rs. 12,42,085 (Rs. 11,95,431) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,20,134 (Rs. 1,59,398) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 1,32,197 (Rs. 1,08,460) from weekly markets, Rs. 94,865 Rs. (1,57,596) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 16,58,521 (Rs. 17,20,676), of which a sum of Rs. 3,53,239 (Rs. 4,26,544) was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 3,10,767 (Rs. 2,33,298) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,54, 074 (Rs. 1,49,824) on administration and collection, Rs. 77,362 (Rs. 1,30,583) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 1,54,523 (Rs. 4,84,563) on medical relief, Rs. 45,336 (Rs. 47,339) on accommodation to travellers and the balance on miscellaneous. The expenditure on road works undertaken out of the Railway Cess Funds in the Tumkur, Kadur, and Chitaldrug Districts was Rs. 75,076, Rs. 62,228 and Rs. 69,025, respectively.

148. Three new local fund dispensaries were opened at Vemagal and Yeldur (Kolar District) and at Thimmanahalli (Tumkur District) in addition to three

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dispensaries opened in Kadur District. "Reduced Scale" dispensaries were opened at Begur (Mysore District) and at Mallappanahalli, Sirigere and Chickjajur (Chitaldrug District). Nine new Ayurvedic and three Unani dispensaries were also opened during the year. One Veterinery Hospital was newly opened at Bhadravati in addition to 21 new veterinary dispensaries opened during the year.

149. The Khadi Centres at Ajjampur (Kadur District), at Aimangala (Chitaldrug District) with its two branches, and at Ittikadibbanahalli (Tumkur District) continued to work satisfactorily. The headquarters of the last two were shifted to Chitaldrug and to Madhugiri, respectively.

150. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the distress areas in the Chitaldrug District.

151. The construction of Holehonnur Bridge was almost completed by the close of the year.

152. The levy of special cess of one anna in the rupee on land revenue, etc., in the Hassan District was sanctioned.

153. The Ceylon Delegation of Local Bodies visited the District Board Office, Bangalore, in the month of May 1946.

Beggar Relief Scheme

154. The provisions of the Beggar Relief Act were extended to the City of Bangalore with effect from the 10th February 1946. A Central Relief Committee, consisting of 18 members, has been constituted with Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., as Chairman.

155. A Superintendent of the grade of an Amildar was appointed to be in charge of the Receiving and Relief Centres, and other establishment required for the office of the Chairman, etc., was also sanctioned. A Central Relief Fund was constituted and a provision of Rs. 2,50,000 was made in this behalf during the year.

156. Four dormitories and two kitchens are under construction in the colony on the Magadi Road. Necessary sanitary, water and lighting facilities are arranged to be provided therein. The work of providing other necessary buildings such as a dispensary, workshop, primary school and official quarters has also been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,86,400.

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157. At present the Receiving and Relief Centres have been located in the Giddanna's Choultry, Bangalore City.

158. The question of having reciprocal arrangements for admitting the beggars from the C & M Station, Bangalore, into the colony is under examination.

(xii) Village Panchayets.

Constitution.

159. The total number of the village panchayets in the State was 12,252 (12,215) with a membership of 89,924 (90,060).

160. Eight hundred and seventy (487) village panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by these panchayets was 40,409 (39,536).

Finance.

161. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 49,11,833. Their income and expenditure during the year under all heads was Rs. 25,81,975 (19,65,502) and Rs. 21,75,800 (Rs. 11,88,996) respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 53,12,300.

Demand, collection and balance.

162. The arrears at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 29,53,915. The demand for the year was Rs. 20,63,453 (Rs. 16,96,458). Out of the total demand of Rs. 50,17,368 (50,16,533), a sum of Rs. 26,16,394 (Rs. 20,62,618) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,00,974.

Grants.

163. The total grants received by the panchayets by way of Government grant and contributions was Rs. 10,35,000.

Sanitation, Medical Relief, etc.

164. Five hundred and twenty-three village panchayets (505) maintained separate sweeping and scavenging staff; 310 (272) contributed towards the maintenance of Local-Fund, Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries and 23 (29) village panchayets arranged for the weekly visit of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Five thousand one hundred and sixty-four (9,095) village panchayets contributed in all a sum of Rs. 5,890 (7,940) towards the funds of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Thirty (23) maternity homes were run by the village panchayets.

Public Works.

165. A sum of Rs. 11,36,636 (Rs. 5,95,336) was spent on public works. The works were generally got executed under the supervision of the taluk sub overseers.

Inter Village Roads.

166. A sum of Rupees three lakhs was provided in the State budget for the year. An additional grant of

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Rs. 1,63,000 was distributed to the Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts for taking up urgent relief works for providing labour to the poor classes of people. A special staff of a graduate surveyor and two work inspectors were appointed in the Chitaldrug district for carrying on the relief works.

167. The Public Works Department have completed so far a length of 470 miles of road entrusted to them under the Inter-Village Road scheme for execution, leaving a length of 122 miles to be completed before the end of June 1948.

168. It is nearly two years since the work of the formation and maintenance of the inter-village roads was transferred to the Revenue Department. Four hundred and forty-eight works covering a length of 1,060 miles have been programmed so far, out of which 387 miles of road were completed.

169. During the year, type designs for the construction of wooden bridges along the inter-village roads in the malnad parts were approved. It was laid down that the maximum length of a road to be executed under the Inter-village Road Scheme be limited to ten miles, while the village panchayets were required to form all roads of one mile and less. The village panchayets were also entitled to government grants for the construction of culverts, etc. along the roads taken up by them as well as maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile in respect of the existing roads.

Rural Water supply.

170. A sum of Rupees three lakhs, provided for in the State Budget under 'Drinking Water Wells', was distributed among the several districts in the State and an additional grant of Rs. 2,74,000 was also placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Seven hundred and seventy two well works were completed during the year. There were 2,832 well works still remaining to be completed and as many as 3,000 villages were in need of either fresh wells or additional wells. Having regard to the fact that there were still a large number of wells to be executed, the Rural Water Supply Scheme was ordered to be continued for a further period of three years with a provision of Rupees five lakhs for the year 1946-47, and Rupees four lakhs for each of the succeeding two years.

171. The Village Panchayets of Voderhalli, Nulenur, Rangapur and Basapur, Chitaldrug District, were permitted

to levy optional tax during the year. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 1,992 (1,786) panchayets. The total value of the weekly labour contributed by the villagers amounted to Rs. 2,15,768 (Rs. 1,24,727). The system was in force mostly in the selected hoblis. Improved agricultural implements and better seeds were used in 633 (397) village panchayets and 444 (363) village panchayets maintained breeding bulls. Forty-one (47) village panchayets maintained schools, 45 continued to manage Muzrai Institutions. 10 (12) tanks, 142 (142) topes and 173 (204) village forests were under the management of the village panchayets. One hundred and twenty-two panchayets laid out parks and as many as 11,258 (9,084) fruit and shade trees were planted by the panchayets. The number of panchayets that maintained reading rooms, etc., was 1,237 (1,152).

Rural Welfare Centres.

172. The Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Doddaballapur continued to work satisfactorily under the guidance of the Committees of Management of the respective Centres while the work at the Anandapuram Centre in Shimoga District has started briskly. The Managers of the Rural Welfare Centres were made responsible for the activities of the Centres in their respective charge. A set of instructions were issued for the guidance of the subordinate officers of development departments for effecting co-ordination in the activities of the department to achieve good results in the execution of the improvement works in the Rural Welfare Centre areas. The activities of the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram were extended to 41 more villages, while Doddamannugadde State Forest was included in the area of the Rural Welfare Centre at Clospet. With a view to encouraging local industries such as carpentry, smithy, etc., sanction was accorded to award a few scholarships to the local candidates to undergo training in these industries in the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Doddaballapur. A Sheep Breeding Centre was ordered to be started at Kumbhapur, Closepet Taluk.

Rural Drive.

Rural Drive.

173. District Development Officers of the status of Assistant Commissioners were posted to each District. Their duties were defined and the establishment of their offices was strengthened by the addition of a steno-typist to each District.

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(Departmental Library)
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174. In pursuance of the enhanced powers conferred on the village panchayets, a set of rules was framed in the matter of panchayets exercising control over the village schools. The management of the Hanasoge Village Forest in Krishnarajanagar taluk, Mysore District, was transferred to the local panchayet.

175. The Rural Drive Scheme was extended to a second set of hoblis and a fresh batch of "gramasudarakas" was posted for work in the hoblis while the scheme continued to be under operation in the first set of hoblis. In all, a total number of 259 "gramasudarakas" were working at the end of the year. A grant of Rs. 3,20,341 (Rs. 3,74,700) was distributed among the village panchayets of the first set of hoblies and a sum of Rs. 4,05,042 among the village panchayets of the second set of hoblis for works of public utility. A sum of Rs. 2,35,794 was spent in the first set of hoblis. The amount spent in the second set of hoblis was Rs. 1,60,617.

176. A statement showing the work done under the several important heads in the selected hoblis is appended below :—

Items of Works	No. on programme		No. completed up to the end of the year	No. completed during the year	Number pending
1. Drinking water wells ...	1st set	1971	504	340	1127
	2nd set	1077	77	174	826
2. Drainage	1st set	1836	688	536	612
	2nd set	1053	159	289	605
3. Village extensions ...	1st set	699	212	110	377
	2nd se	447	48	71	328
4. Interior and approach roads	1st set	1983	1394	407	182
	2nd set	1024	247	258	519
5. Thopes	1st set	1371	812	489	70
	2nd set	643	148	478	17
6. Schools to be opened ...	1st set	348	97	210	41
	2nd set	177	2	84	91
7. Agricultural Depots ...	1st set	356	147	54	155
	2nd set	44	3	23	18
8. Veterinary dispensaries to be opened.	1st set	43	10	5	26
	2nd set	14	...	3	11
9. Number of villages in which co-operative societies were opened.	1st set	678	356	123	199
	2nd set	84	1	41	42

177. The aggregate value of work turned out under "Monday" labour in 1,801 (1,786) village panchayets in the first set of hoblis was Rs. 1,23,929 (1,24,727), while in the second set of hoblis, it was Rs. 97,788 in 1,497 villages. Weekly tidying up of villages was attended to in 2,655

villages during the year in the first set of hoblis and 2,160 villages in the second set of hoblis. Three hundred and twenty-eight soakage pits in the first set of hoblis and 964 in the second set of hoblis were constructed during the year. The number of latrines constructed in the first and second set of hoblis during the year was 114 and 70, respectively. Fruit and other economic trees were planted in 489 villages of the first set of hoblis and in 478 villages of the second set of hoblis. Separate plots were allotted for play-grounds, cart stands and manure pits in a number of villages. Adult literacy classes were opened in 1,270 villages for men, and in 36 villages for women in the first set of hoblis and 1,327 villages for men and 67 villages for women in the second set of hoblis. As many as 32,901 persons received instruction in these classes as against 23,932 during the preceding year.

178. As many as 301 rural libraries in the first set of hoblis and 309 in the second set of hoblis were opened during the year. Napier grass was grown in 125 villages of the first set of hoblis and in 46 villages of the second set of hoblis. Of the 70 villages where bee-keeping was introduced, 48 relate to the first set of hoblis, the number of bee-hive boxes supplied being 60 while 37 boxes were supplied to 22 villages in the second set of hoblis. Improved poultry was supplied to 97 villages of the first set of hoblis and 17 villages of the second set of hoblis. Breeding bulls were maintained in 250 villages of the first set of hoblis and 50 villages of the second set of hoblis. Three (5) Local Fund Dispensaries, and one Unani Vaidyasala was opened during the current year in the first set of hoblis and a Maternity Home in the first set of hoblis of Mysore District was opened. The value of the articles manufactured in the first set of hoblis by rural industries was estimated at Rs. 90,950, while articles valued at Rs. 5,100 were reported to have been manufactured in the second set of hoblis.

179. The Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development met twice during the year. Forty-one (27) hobli conferences were held during the year.

180. As a measure of propaganda, the fortnightly journal entitled 'Gramabhyudaya Mysore' was continued to be issued. In addition to the van of the National War Front given over to the Rural Development work, a fresh van with necessary equipment was purchased. A cine-film on 'Rural Development' has been ordered to be produced.

CHAPTER III.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N. B.—Statement showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the Principal heads of Revenue for the year 1945-46 will be found in Appendix I.

General summary.

181. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 992·27 lakhs and the net Expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 990·27 lakhs. The Revenue transanctions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

182. The total Receipts and Expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,524·05 lakhs and Rs. 1,512·80 lakhs respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 300·25 lakhs.

Revenue receipts.

183. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable increases appear in the Revenue realisations under the heads 'B' Forest Revenue (Rs. 17·60 lakhs), 'C' Excise Revenue (Rs. 17·34 lakhs), 'D' Stamp Revenue (Rs. 5·29 lakhs), 'G' Miscellaneous (Rs. 38·24 lakhs) and 'H' Commercial Services (Rs. 16 80 lakhs) while the heads 'A' Land Revenue, 'A-1' Mining Royalty and Leases, 'A-2' Duty on Gold, 'D-1' Income-tax and 'F' Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts show decreases to the extent of Rs. 20·22 lakhs, Rs. 2·56 lakhs, Rs. 30·82 lakhs Rs. 43·84 lakhs and Rs. 7·56 lakhs, respectively.

Expenditure met from revenue.

184. Appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under 'C' Administration (Rs. 23·23 lakhs). 'D' Public Instruction (Rs. 18·88 lakhs), 'E' Medical Charges (Rs. 1·54 lakhs), 'G' Public works (Rs. 5·28 lakhs), while the heads 'B' Revenue Collection Charges, 'H' Pensions and 'I' Miscellaneous show decreases to the extent of Rs. 1·80 lakhs, Rs. 7 20 lakhs and Rs. 63 90 lakhs, respectively.

Capital.

185. The capital outlay incurred during the year was more than that of the previous year under Railways and Tramways (Rs. 8·38 lakhs), Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works (Rs. 2·29 lakhs), Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 32·94

lakhs) and Industrial and Other Works (Rs. 5·14 lakhs) while the heads Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant and Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue, show decreases to the extent of Rs. 2·03 lakhs and Rs. 137·68 lakhs, respectively. The last head of account was opened during the year and the transactions relating to the Food Supply operations, which were passing through Personal Deposit Accounts in the previous years, were brought under this new head of account during the year. The decrease under this head is mainly due to the reduction in stocks of food grains and payments not made to the suppliers outside the State due to late receipt of bills from them.

Debt and Remittances.

186. Under Investment Account, the net outgoing (Rs. 435·21 lakhs) was chiefly due to large investments made in Government of India 3 per cent and 2-3/4 per cent Loans. Under unfunded Debt there were as usual net incomings of Rs. 36·92 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds, of Rs. 12·59 lakhs under Savings Bank Deposits and of Rs. 6·77 lakhs under Endowment and Other Accounts. The large net incoming of Rs. 312·83 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds is chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 28·90 lakhs representing unspent grants under Famine Relief and purchase of surplus stores being transferred to the Famine Insurance Reserve, of Rs. 164·24 lakhs to Special Reserve Funds—towards Non-recurring Expenditure (Rs. 59·29 lakhs), Post-war Reconstruction (Rs. 74·95 lakhs), and Capitalising Gold Mining Revenue (Rs. 30·00 lakhs) and of Rs. 108·91 lakhs to Depreciation Funds. The net incoming of Rs. 44·80 lakhs under Local and Other Funds is chiefly due to contributions made from General Revenues to Irrigation Development Fund, Inter-Village Road Fund and Industrial Development Fund. Under Deposits, the net incoming of Rs. 37·12 lakhs appears chiefly under Departmental Deposits (Rs. 31·01 lakhs). Under Advances the net outgoing of Rs. 6·13 lakhs appears chiefly under Objection Book Advances—Public Works and Electrical Departments.

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

187. The contract of the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited, Bangalore, for the manufacture and supply of

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liquors in their distillery at Mandya, having expired on 30th June 1945, was further extended by another two years.

188. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 528 (528) and the issues to them were 4,17,216 (3,17,612) gallons. The consumption of special liquors, including jaggery arrack, was 16,178 (14,472) gallons, showing an increase of 1,706 gallons. This increase was confined to the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, while there was a fall in consumption in the other districts. The increase was due to the non-availability of imported foreign liquors while the decrease in some of the districts is attributed to the increase in the consumption of arrack and to the increase in the import of Indian-made foreign liquors. The total issue of rectified spirits from the Distillery was 15,630 (13,474) gallons and of this, a quantity of 9,164 gallons was issued "underbond" to the State and to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the balance of 6,466 gallons for export outside the State. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 16,948 (3,349) gallons and the quantity exported, was 8,371 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of bottled liquors was 28, the same as in the previous year.

Toddy.

189. There were 1,819 (1,819) shops for the sale of date and coconut toddy and 362 (363) for the sale of Bagani toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed, both in the State and outside, was 3,63,541 (3,45,065).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

190. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer continued to be three. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,21,833 (1,88,410) gallons, of which 75,489 gallons were consumed in military canteens and the remaining 46,344 gallons were sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 57,716 (62,069). The consumption of foreign liquors was 12,397 (9,789) gallons. The revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 60,824 (Rs. 39,016).

Ganja and Opium.

191. There were 260 (260) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,242 (8,935) seers. The revenue derived from ganja and opium amounted to Rs. 11,24,712 and Rs. 1,28,141, respectively. The number

of shops licensed for the sale of opium continued to be 85 and the consumption was 569 (452) seers.

Excise offences.

192. The number of cases relating to the illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 289 to 372 during the year, the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 266 being reported from the Shimoga district. Four thousand seven hundred and twenty one (4,649) cases, reported under the Mysore Excise and Opium Acts, were registered during the year. Including the pending cases the total number of cases for disposal was 5,054 (5,033). Of these, 4,221 cases were disposed of departmentally and 625 cases were sent up for trial in Courts, leaving 208 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines as composition fees were levied in 3,727 cases, and the realisations on this account amounted to Rs. 15,588. The expenditure incurred under "Secret service and Rewards" amounted to Rs. 1,391 (Rs. 555). The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the "Mysore Police Gazette" was continued.

Licenses.

193. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns in the State was 55 (46).

Finance.

194. The total demand under Excise Revenue inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 73,178, amounted to Rs. 2,00,65,994 (Rs. 1,78,89,460), of which a sum of Rs. 1,98,91,116 (Rs. 1,78,07,107) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 20,349 (Rs. 4,961) towards old arrears were collected, and a sum of Rs. 38 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,54,491 (Rs. 73,178) at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,78,666 (Rs. 4,85,030). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-10-4 (Rs. 2-5-7). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 1,71,882 (Rs. 6,27,432).

Prohibition.

195. The experimental scheme of prohibition in the Rural Welfare Centre of Closepet and Channapatna taluks was continued. The shops in this area were gradually closed as a result of which there was only one arrack shop in Chennapatna taluk. There were only one ganja and two toddy shops in Closepet taluk.

General.

196. On account of the prohibition against the use of jaggery for the manufacture of liquors, the manufacture and sale of special liquors manufactured out of jaggery was

prohibited in June 1946 and the Sugar Company w authorised to supply special liquors out of liquor mar factured from molasses as base. The rate of this spec liquor was fixed at Rs. 2-7-0 per gallon.

197. The issue price of opium was enhanced fr Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per seer of 80 tolas and the minimu retail selling price of opium was also raised fr Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-6-0 per tola from 1st July 1945. T issue price of Ganja was enhanced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. from 1st July 1946. The sales of excise privileges of t several taluks of d strict, except those of bagani tod shops, were ordered to be held at the District Headquart as an experimental measure for a period of two years.

198. Government enhanced the grant-in-aid to t Mysore State Temperance Federation from Rs. 2,500 Rs. 3,500 per annum.

(iii) Income-tax.

199. Two additional appointments of Deputy Comm sioners of Income-tax were sanctioned temporarily May 1946 for a period of six months to cope with t increased work in Bangalore City and in connection w the assessment of Excess Profits Tax cases. On the October 1945, the Department of Income-tax was orde to be organised as a separate Department and the follow appointments were sanctioned.—

1. Commissioner of Income-tax,
2. Two Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax,
3. Six Income-tax Officers and twelve Inspector

The scheme did not, however, come into force dur the year.

200. Notices calling for returns of income were iss in 12,679 (11,279) cases, returns were received in 10,((9,774) cases and 1,120 (1,698) were accepted as corr Accounts were called for in 7,782 (7,028) cases and accep in 2,515 (1,614) cases. The total number of persons asses to tax was 6,526 (6,332), including 126 (139) compan and 88 (78) registered firms. Applications under Sect 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessm were received in 242 (317) cases and in 159 (225) of the the order of assessment was re-opened.

Working of the Act.

201. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, XIX of 1945 came into force with effect from 1st July 1945 under which the slab system of taxation was substituted for the step system to enable a more equitate distribution of the incidence of taxation.

202. The other important changes effected were the introduction of a sub-clause 6 (a) to Section 2, defining "Earned Income," insertion of a new Section (Section 15 (a)) providing for the deduction of earned income relief up to one-tenth of the earned income subject to the maximum of Rs. 2,000, substitution of a new section for Section 17 of old Act, and introducing amendments to Section 16 (1), Section 18, Section 56 and Section 58 (1).

203. Another important tax measure was the promulgation of two temporary enactments called the Mysore Excess Profits Emergency Act, 1945 and the Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1945. They were subsequently replaced by the Act No. XI of 1946. Under these measures the Excess Profits as defined therein of the period commencing from the chargeable Accounting period, *viz.*, from 1st July 1944 were made liable to Excess Profits Tax. The Commissioner of Income-tax and the Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax were, respectively, appointed as ex-officio Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax Officers, in respect of all cases, in which they were performing the functions of Commissioner of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

204. The net demand under Income-tax amounted to Rs. 72,64,024 (Rs. 1,03,80,102), of which a sum of Rs. 47,33,619 (Rs. 90,90,461) was collected. This decrease in the demand under Income-tax was mainly due to the fall in the income of the Gold Mining Companies and the Textile Mills and for the non-levy of the Excess Profits Tax on the profits earned during 1945-46. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-0-4 (Rs. 1-6-10) and Re. 0-11-6 (Rs. 1-2-3), respectively.

Appeals.

205. Four hundred and sixty-two (575) appeals were filed, of which 329 (309) were successful. Out of 58 (42) cases, which came up for review, 42 (22) were disposed of.

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Expenditure.

206. The total expenditure of the Department, incl ing dearness allowance paid to the employees, v Rs. 96,300 (Rs. 81,900).

(iv) Stamps

Finance.

207. There was a stock of 1,69,33,258 stamps of value of Rs. 1,06,32,511. The total revenue reali from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 34,49,((Rs. 28,08,407). The total expenditure on the Departm was Rs. 4,01,942 (Rs. 2,69,797). The net revenue Rs. 30,48,022, showing an increase of Rs. 5,09,412 c that of the last year.

208. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,15,990 due Government under institution fees awarded in pa suits, a sum of Rs. 13,926 was recovered and Rs. 21, remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,80,469 still to recovered at the end of the year.

209. The following important measures v sanctioned during the year :—

210. The issue of all copying sheets with the copy endorsements on the fore and with a reduced margin one inch was approved in July 1945. The stamp d leviable on all *Mutchalikas* to be executed by raiyats favour of the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., in connec with the cultivation and curing of tobacco, was remi for a further period of three years from 31st Ma 1946.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

211. Out of 2,674 (2,174) proposals dealt with in Official Branch, 1,361 (1,175) were accepted. Of remaining 1,313 proposals, 1,119 were rejected on me and other grounds.

212. Out of 1,475 (1,359) proposals acce including 114 pending at the beginning of the year, 1 (1,202) resulted in policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 9,34 (Rs. 7,53,866) for a monthly premium of Rs. 3 (Rs. 3,190). Of the remaining 194 (157) cases, 19 cancelled and in the case of the other 175 (114), trea receipts for payment of first premium had not been rec before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

213. Out of 12,148(11,679) proposals for Rs.1,49,68,400 (Rs. 1,31,70,000) dealt with in the Public Branch. including 212 pending at the beginning of the year, 10,229 (9.557) for Rs. 1,25,29,000 (Rs. 1,07,21,900) were accepted, 1,323 (1,445) for Rs. 15,74,000 (Rs. 16,17,300) were rejected, 242 (465) for Rs. 2,98,200 (Rs. 5,44,100) were either cancelled or withdrawn and 354 (212) for Rs. 5,67,200 (Rs. 2,86,700) were pending at the close of the year. Of 10,229 proposals accepted, 9,515 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,15,03,100, with an annual premium of Rs. 6,49,731 as against 8,463 policies for Rs. 95,04,600 with the annual premium of Rs. 5,22,228 in the previous year.

Motor Branch.

214. With a view to augmenting the premium of the Department and also to exploring new channels to increase its utility to the public, a scheme of compulsory insurance of motor vehicles was introduced. Nearly 2,300 motor vehicles were insured with a premium income exceeding Rs. 2,20,000.

General.

215. In view of the rapid expansion of the Department, the appointment of a wholetime Secretary was sanctioned. The interest charged by the Department was reduced from 6¼ per cent to 5 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly. Section (3) of the Mysore State Life Insurance Act, 1917 was revised and the rules thereunder enhancing the powers of the President permitting him to authorise payment up to Rs. 5,000 and delegating powers to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary so as to enable them to authorise payments up to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, were approved. The maximum limits of Assurance were enhanced to Rs. 20,000 in the cases of males and to Rs. 10,000 in the cases of females.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

216. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 81,898 (78,138) and the aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 2,34,81,516 (Rs. 2,05,89,473). The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,98,95,015 (Rs. 1,78,60,878). The total deposits amounted to Rs. 1,95,19,204 (Rs. 1,30,72,465).

217. The number of depositors having balances of Rs. 5,000 and above at the end of the year was Rs. 846(818)

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and the amount at their credit was Rs. 88,02,205 (Rs 93,71,919). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 2,94,947 (Rs. 2,85,650). The excess interest was due to the opening of fresh accounts at the treasuries during the year. Excluding the special deposits on behalf of Funds, the number of depositors with balance of Rs. 5,000 and above was 525(614) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 54,79,516 (Rs. 66,62,524), the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 10,437 (Rs. 10,818).

Collecting Savings Banks

218. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Bank Scheme were Rs. 53,€88 and Rs. 33,146, respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,90,684.

Fixed Deposits.

219. The amount received under this head was Rs. 19,600. The amount of refunds and repayments aggregated to Rs. 31,06,450, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,85,02,825 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,41,247 (Rs. 5,63,214) was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

Savings Certificates.

220. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme were Rs. 24,85,559 (Rs. 24,69,166) and Rs. 9,15,105 (Rs. 8,10,489), respectively.

221. The Government Savings Banks continued to attract large deposits from the public, owing to the advantage they offer of safe investment.

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure

222. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,71,161 (1,88,71,161) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,82,774 (14,88,452) acres and 75,39,956 (71,73,357) acres, consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 83,52,416 (94,10,764) acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 82,82,299 (82,21,296) acres were under occupancy.

223. The net area cropped during the year was 62,76,378 (65,98,866) acres.

224. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 14,09,380 (12,96,492), with an area of 81,39,343 (81,77,796) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

225. In Government villages, 8,277 (6,823) darkhast phod and other records were disposed of and measurements were made in 18,131 (15,306) survey numbers, involving an extent of 72,753 (59,010) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 7,382 (7,714) survey numbers, comprising an area of 29,673 (33,345) acres in 2,507 (1,994) villages. Bandh pahani of 7,501 (7,810) survey numbers was done in 2,239 (1,931) villages. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (599) cases of encroachment covering an area of 376 (169) acres were detected. Thirty one thousand three hundred and fifty-one (37,940) mutation hissas were measured.

226. During the year, 18,131 survey numbers comprising an extent of 72,753 acres were measured by the surveyors and the mobile and Records of Rights parties; 7,382 survey numbers were classed.

227. Detailed survey was done in 12 (18) Inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,009 (977) and the area involved was 3,428 acres and 30 guntas (4,030 acres and 16 guntas). Re-survey was conducted in

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respect of two Inam villages, comprising 190 survey numbers with a total extent of 266 acres.

228. Original classification of soil was carried out in 8 (16) Inam villages and reclassification in 2 (3) Inam villages. The total survey numbers dealt with were 1,230 (1,792) and comprised an area of 5,061(7,089) acres.

229. Bandh Pahani of 564 survey numbers were done in seven Inam villages. Hissa survey work was done in Periyapatna taluk and Yelandur Jahagir as also in 13 Inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 3,170 (2,999) in these Inam villages.

230. The Record of Rights staff attended to the preparation of the Index of Lands for Record of Rights and Registers in respect of three taluks and 11 Inam villages. The number of entries made in the two registers were 2,22,581(1,63,567) and 1,83,388 (1,42,505) respectively. The number of hissas measured during the field season was 41,196 and that checked during the monsoon season was 1,01,212

231. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced in all the taluks of the State. Final Notification under Section 4 (2) of the Record of Rights Act has been issued in respect of 78 taluks. Notification has also been issued in respect of 93 villages of Devanahalli taluk

232. Questions relating to (1) measurement of land acquired for the formation of an industrial suburb in Bangalore taluk, (2) measurement of irrigable extent under Bairamangala Project in Closepet taluk and under Maralwadi and Alahalli Tanks in Kankanhalli taluk (3) phoding of lands of Nademavinapura Amritmahal Kaval lands in Kunigal taluk, (4) measurement of land proposed to be acquired for the Nittur Muganaikankot road in Gubbi taluk, (5) joint verification and survey of Railway lands—Kolar and Bangalore Districts—Bisanathan to Krishnarajpuram, (6) measurement of lands acquired for the Aluminium Factory in the Shimoga District and (7) measurement of lands surrendered to the Revenue Department by the Amritmahal Department in the Hassan and Arsikere taluks were among the special items of work attended to by the Departmental staff during the year.

233. There was no Revision Settlement of any Inam village during the year.

234. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 548 villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 803 villages.

Survey Training.

235. Four probationary Revenue Inspectors were given survey training.

236. Maps of 85 villages were prepared as against 18 in the previous year. The total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 14,311. Two thousand five hundred and forty seven Village, Taluk, District and Provincial Maps were sold to the public and to the several Departments. Of these, 1,143 maps were used for departmental work.

237. Proposals for taking up the detailed property survey in Bangalore City and proposals for the revision of Survey Manual were under the consideration of Government.

238. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,28,444 (Rs. 3,50,851).

(iii) Land Revenue.

Grow More Food Scheme.

239. The various concessions granted under the "Grow More Food" Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,54,645 acres and 11 guntas of land was granted from the commencement of the scheme, *i.e.*, 11th April 1942, up to the end of the year. Out of this, an extent of 1,68,224 acres and 19 guntas of land was brought under cultivation.

Assessed Waste.

240. Out of an area of 7,83,549 (8,31,713) acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 50,060 (61,603) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 45,075 (76,894) was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 7,153 (4,930) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,482 (Rs. 6,816). There was a net increase of 42,907 (56,673) acres with an assessment of Rs. 37,593 (Rs. 70,078).

Alienation.

241. A total extent of 587 (1,090) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 239 (Rs. 336), was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

242. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 5,334 (6,536) and 12,646 (13,168) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total

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to be dealt with to 17,980 (19,704). Of these, 13,506 (14,370) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,474 (5,334) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 75 as against 72 in the previous year. The pendency of darkhasts was very heavy in Hassan and Bangalore Districts. The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 37,340 (38,321) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 37,291 (Rs. 37,259). A sum of Rs. 3,23,351 (Rs. 3,26,602) was realised from the sale of these lands. An extent of 82 (264) acres was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar District. Three thousand one hundred and three (764) acres were granted for cultivation on *Eksal* tenure. An extent of 716 acres was granted for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees in Kolar, Kadur and Mysore Districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashew nut was 16 acres in the Kadur District and 3,503 (729) acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to military men.

243. There were 91 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 126 applications were received during the year, making a total of 217 applications to be dealt with. One hundred cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 117 cases at the end of the year. The extent of lands granted was 48 (42) acres, valued at Rs. 1,631 (Rs. 5,031).

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

244. Three hundred and eighty-seven (513) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 700 (760) were received during the year, making a total of 1,087 (1,273) to be dealt with. Of these, 797 (883) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 290 (387) at the end of the year. An extent of 3,586 (2,734) acres was granted under these rules.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

245. The area under occupation during the year was 81,90,524 (81,67,651) acres, showing a net increase of 22,873 acres. There was an increase in the area under occupation in all the districts, except Kolar and Mysore Districts, which was chiefly due to the grant of lands under the "Grow More Food" Scheme and under ordinary darkhast rules and also due to the restoration of lands resumed to Government in revenue sales in the previous years.

246. The area cropped was 61,34,486 (66,05,816) acres, showing a decrease of 4,71,330 acres which was noticeable in all the districts due to the unprecedented failure of rains as a result of which large areas of land lay fallow.

Special Irrigation Works.

247. The entire channel lengths of Irwin Canal main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery branches and the several distributaries continued to be in service. Estimates amounting to Rs, 13·60 lakhs were sanctioned for opening seven branch channels. The total extent under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, French-Rocks and Seringapatam was 87,224 (77,017), 11,119 (10,305) and 514 (944) acres, respectively. The area under paddy and sugarcane increased, while the area under cotton decreased. The increase in the area under paddy was due to the effect of propaganda done by the several departments in connection with the "Grow More Food" Scheme and the increase in the area under sugarcane is attributed to the efforts of the Mysore Sugar Company to some extent. As a result of intensive propaganda for growing kar ragi and jola during the summer months of the year, 1946, an extent of 5,485 acres in the Irwin Canal area was brought under cultivation.

248. Under the Vani Vilas Sagar, an extent of 9,329 acres was under occupation. The total area to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels was limited to 10,180 acres, the same as last year. The extent under 'Karthika' and 'Vaishaka' paddy was 7,063 and 5,262 acres, respectively. The raiyats in all the 40 channel villages availed themselves of the concessions provided by the Government, from time to time, for expansion of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels. The constitution of an Irrigation Advisory Committee was also sanctioned.

249. The area under occupation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 8,400 acres, the same as last year. An additional extent of 965 acres under the new extension channel was given water supply for irrigation during the year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

250. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,46,66,658 (Rs. 1,46,20,649). A sum of Rs. 1,13,74,253 (Rs. 1,32,88,636) was collected and

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a sum of Rs. 13,26,488 (Rs. 1,83,656) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,65,917 (Rs. 11,48,307) to be collected. The percentage of actual collection was 86·6 (92·1). The fall in the collections was due to the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed on account of failure of rains, as a result of which, in addition to the concessions allowed under the existing seasonal remission rules relating to wet and dry assessment, further concessions were granted by way of remission and suspension of half wet and dry assessment in the notified affected areas. The total seasonal remissions thus sanctioned amounted to Rs. 10,85,303 and the amount of assessment suspended was Rs. 7,54,977.

Coercive processes.

251. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 80,456 (94,311), and a sum of Rs. 8,50,999 (Rs. 10,01,730) was realised. The decrease in the number of coercive processes was due to the fact that the raiyats had sufficient means to discharge their obligations due to Government more readily than in previous years on account of the high prices realised by sale of agricultural produce and other crops grown by them.

Distress Relief.

252. With the failure of the North-East monsoon distress conditions became widespread and extensive areas in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and some parts of Mandya, Shimoga and Kadur Districts were notified as affected areas. The following measures were taken to afford relief :—

253. An extent of 8,687 acres of tank beds were thrown open for raising short term crops like gidda ragi and jola. Food and fodder crops were raised in the receded area of the Krishnarajasagar lake to the extent of 3,600 acres. Jola stalks have been supplied from the Mandya District to Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. With a view to encouraging cultivation of short term ragi, water was stored in some of the tanks in the Irwin Canal Area by temporarily bunding up the breached tanks and made available to over 5,485 acres of land for this purpose. All the State forests and Amritmahal kavals in the affected areas were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle. Over one thousand tons of pressed hay were supplied to the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and sold at the

subsidised rate of Rs. 35 per ton. Fodder depots were opened in several places and 12 lorries were made available for transport of fodder.

254. Fortythree free kitchens were opened for catering to about 1,200 poor and indigent people; and 24 kitchens opened by philanthropic persons were also working in addition. Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid, equal to about half the cost of running the free kitchens working under non-official auspices.

255. Land Improvement Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,26,401 and Takavi Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,14,203 were sanctioned in order to afford relief, in addition to loans for the purchase of seed grain.

256. Programmes of relief work for the affected areas were drawn up to provide work for poor people. A sum of Rs. 2,49,986 was spent on villages works and Rs. 9,18,873 on other public works under this category.

257. The rules for granting seasonal remissions were liberalised and the remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9,44,173 in addition to suspensions sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 7,07,812.

258. A scheme for granting subsidies for sinking irrigation wells up to half the cost was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs made for the purpose. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 6,80,728 were sanctioned to 2,054 applicants. Another sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for grant during the current year.

Decree in favour of Co-operative Societies.

259. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 4,626 (5,826) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 6,92,519 (Rs. 8,43,627). Of these, 1,855 (2,497) were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 2,48,869 (Rs. 3,33,528) was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 2,771 (3,329), the amount involved being Rs. 4,43,651 (Rs. 5,10,099). The special staff employed for the execution of co-operative society decrees in Mysore City and Bangalore North taluk continued to work during the year.

260. The scheme of debt conciliation was in force in 29 taluks at the beginning of the year. It was also extended to Arkalgud Taluk during the year. The Debt Conciliation Boards of Nanjangud, Seringapatam, Hassan, Honnali, Chamarajnagar and Manjarabad were ordered to be

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discontinued. The beneficial provisions of the Deb Conciliation Act were not fully availed of by the raiyat which was probably due to the steep rise in the prices agricultural produce.

Concessions to Depressed Classes.

261. The question of ameliorating the condition the Depressed Classes was further actively pursued. Th Central Depressed Classes Committee, reconstituted f a further period of three years from 1st November 194 met four times during the year. With a view to removir the various disabilities, several beneficial measur were sanctioned for the advancement of the Depress Classes. A scheme for this purpose with a grant Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 59,895 w expended for the acquisition of lands for providing sites f the construction of houses for the use of the Depress Classes in the several districts. A sum of Rs. 15,060 w distributed as relief to victims in accidental fires. A expenditure of Rs. 20,699 was incurred for the constructi of 54 bhajana mandirams and two temples. In addition the special officers who were working in each district a an organiser of Banajars in the districts of Shimoga a Chitaldrug, an honorary lady propagandist for the uplift women and children belonging to the Depressed Classes the Kolar District was sanctioned for a period of one y in the first instance. One hundred and eighty-th wells were sunk exclusively for the use of the Depres Classes.

District and Taluk Conferences.

262. District Conferences were held in all the Distri and Taluk Conferences in all the Taluks and Sub-taluks the State. Silver cups and medals were awarded at seve of these Conferences to some of the village panchayets good work turned out by them.

Area under select crops.

263. The total area cultivated with six select crc *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam, sugarcane a cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows

Paddy	... 746,831	(798,603)	acres
Ragi	... 1,936,032	(2,064,703)	,,
Horse-gram	... 757,945	(854,741)	,,
Cholam	... 565,905	(610,057)	,,
Sugarcane	... 43,396	(44,414)	,,
Cotton	... 61,049	(78,046)	,,

Loans and advances.

264. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 3,41,104 (1,01,800) were disbursed. Two thousand two hundred and thirty (482) applications for *takavi* loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·53 (49·7).

265. The Coffee Takavi Loan Scheme was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 15,000 and another sum of Rs. 10,000 were allotted to the Hassan and Kadur Districts, respectively, for the grant of loans. Loans to the extent of Rs. 9,100 and Rs. 2,147 were actually disbursed to the coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur Districts, respectively.

266. Seventeen applications for a sum of Rs. 35,000 were received for loans for digging irrigation wells. Seven applications for Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned.

Record of Rights.

267. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all the Government villages and many of the surveyed and settled inam villages in the State. Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,93,495 (Rs. 50,96,714) under Hissa fees, a sum of Rs. 42,77,241 (Rs. 41,53,281) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,17,254 (Rs. 9,43,433) to be recovered at the close of the year. As against a total demand of Rs. 12,11,421 (Rs. 9,82,915) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 9,19,608 (Rs. 6,96,080) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,91,813 (Rs. 2,86,825) to be collected.

Tanks.

268. There were, in all 2,665 (2,565) major and 20,268 (19,581) minor tanks. One hundred and one (88) major and 144 (117) minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 2,24,518 (Rs. 3,29,074) and Rs. 1,49,240 (1,55,566), respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 53,706 (Rs. 42,074).

Chowthayi tanks.

269. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 206, the same as last year and the maximum of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,809 (Rs. 5,070). Remissions to the extent of Rs. 980 (Rs. 1,535) in respect of 50 (96) tanks were withheld. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 103, the same as last year.

Village Forests.

270. There were 237 (236) Village Forests at the beginning of the year.

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271. The number of avenue trees planted was 30,039 (40,843). A large number of trees was planted in the districts of Mysore and Mandya.

Toll-gates.

272. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check gates. All the nine interior toll-gates and 36 of the frontier toll-gates with their 12 check-gates were worked departmentally. The others were let out on contract.

Rural Drive Scheme.

273. Out of 1,836 drainage works proposed to be taken up for execution in the first set of selected hoblies, 678 works were completed up to the end of the previous year and 636 works at an outlay of Rs. 2,52,139 were completed during the year. Eight hundred and forty-four wells were sunk, and 954 approach road works were completed. Two hundred and twenty-two interior roads at a cost of Rs. 12,210 and 185 approach roads, involving an outlay of Rs. 54,380, were also completed. Extensions were formed in 110 villages in the first set of hoblies at a cost of Rs. 15,550 and in 71 villages at an outlay of Rs. 8,614. Two hundred and ten schools were opened in the first set of hoblies and 84 schools were opened in the second set of hoblies. Seven hundred and twenty-nine libraries and 740 reading rooms were opened in the first set of hoblies and 328 libraries and 234 reading rooms in the second set of hoblies. Several demonstrations on improved methods of agriculture were conducted in the several hoblies in the State. Progress was maintained in the several districts of the State for the benefit of the rural population in veterinary aid, public health, co-operation, industries and village panchayet administration.

(iv) Transfers of Land.

274. There were 18,671 (16,641) transfers of land by order of Courts—civil and revenue—involving an extent of 94,478 (68,342) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 62,095 (58,225) involving 1,97,175 (2,71,817) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

275. There was an increase in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour and of cart-hire, as compared

with those of the previous year. Labour was generally available and employment was amply provided by the several large industrial concerns in the State. The Sugar Factory at Mandya and the several irrigation works in the Irwin Canal area and the Distress Relief Works undertaken in various parts of the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar provided sufficient work not only to labourers but also to agriculturists of poor means who suffered on account of loss of crops owing to scarcity of rainfall.

Emigration and Immigration.

276. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment except for movements of labourers owing to adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed in the adjacent British Territories. In Manjarabad and Belur, Chickmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa Taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from South Canara to the coffee and tea estates and paddy fields during the busy season. People from Nagamangala Taluk moved as usual to coffee estates in Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya, and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi, and people from Krishnarajpet Taluk to coffee estates in Nilgiris and Coorg. There was the usual influx of labour from south Canara into the Malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Thirthahalli for securing employment in wet and garden lands. About four to five thousand persons immigrated into the Sagar taluk from outside for employment in the Jog Hydro-Electric Works. The labouring classes secured sufficient work during the year. The several large irrigation works in progress in several parts of the State and the Distress Relief Works, started in the Maidan Districts, generally provided sufficient work to people in need of employment in their respective localities.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

277. Twenty-two land inams of an aggregate area of 89 acres and 5 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a decrease of about Rs. 106 in the revenue under Jodi and a net increase of about Rs. 150 in land revenue. Detailed survey was conducted in 12 inam villages, comprising 1,009 survey numbers, with an extent of 3,428 acres and 30 guntas. Classification work was done

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in eight inam villages comprising of 671 survey numbers with an area of 2,338 acres and five guntas. Reclassification work was done in three inam villages, the survey numbers dealt with being 225 with an extent of 948 acres and 28 guntas. Five hundred and fifty-nine survey numbers were reclassified. Resurvey work was done in two inam villages comprising 190 survey numbers with an extent of 266 and 39 guntas. Hissa Survey in lieu of Pot-Pahani was conducted in 13 Inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 3 170. In 11 inam villages 3,145 hissas were checked. Bandh Pahani was done in inam villages comprising 664 survey numbers and Bob Phod work was done in two inam villages comprising 50 survey numbers with an extent of 256 acres and 10 guntas.

CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

278 Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 14,49,433 pallas of paddy, 2,52,380 pallas of ragi, 49,285 pallas of jola and 3,228 pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. The decrease in acquisition was due to very bad seasonal conditions. The fall in production during 1945-46 was over 3,00,000 tons of foodgrains or nearly forty per cent of the total production in normal years. In 1944-45, the agriculturists were presumed to be self-sufficient and only a very small percentage of "holders" depended on Government depots but the failure of rains upset all calculations and a very large number of holders either produced very little or not enough to have any surplus to hand over to Government. The Government of India had to be approached for larger allotments than promised in view of the critical food position in the State. The Government of India, having been satisfied that the production in the State had fallen very much below normal, were kind enough to make additional allotments, the total of such allotments up to the end of the year being 78,188 tons of rice, 51,331 tons of millets, 36 583 tons of wheat and 17,500 tons of wheat products. Out of this, the quantities that were actually received during the year were 66,145 tons of rice, 19,689 tons of millets, 31,826 tons of wheat and 8,822 tons of wheat products. It will thus be seen that, apart from the allotments being inadequate, the actual receipts were not satisfactory. No efforts were spared or being spared to apprise the Government of India of the need for regular imports to see that there is no serious breakdown of the distribution arrangements in the State. During the year, imports of pulses were also brought under the official procurement scheme and their movement has been ordered to be made on Government account.

279 From the point of view of stocks and distribution of foodgrains, the year was one of unprecedented anxiety and there was a marked reduction in the closing balance of

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foodgrains, due not only to the acquisition of small surpluses, but also to the increase in the off takes.

280 The retail distribution of foodgrains continu to be done through Government depots, co-operative soci ties and the village panchayet depots and through licens retail merchants in the Cities. The total number of sal depots that were actually functioning at the end of the ye was 2,266 as against 1,755 at the beginning of the ye The guiding principle in respect of these depots is th there should be at least one distribution depot with a radius of five miles from the villages which it is intend to serve. Local officers have been permitted to open mc depots according to local needs. Depots have also be opened near relief works in distress areas. There has be for sometime now a system of informal rationing in t rural areas. With a view to standardising this, compl statistics of non-agriculturists and partial producers w have to be admitted to Government depots have be collected and, on the basis of these statistics, ration ca have been distributed in all the districts and every atten is being made to see that the rationing arrangement in t rural areas is worked as satisfactorily as in the sta torily rationed areas.

281 A number of free kitchens have been opened, areas of scarcity, where cooked food is served to the p and indigent of the population. Propaganda and demonst tion centres were opened in a number of places popularise the use of unfamiliar foods. A large quantity milk powder has been imported to combat mal-nutrit and a scheme of free distribution of milk to school-goi children and expectant and nursing mothers is being into operation in 15 selected taluks in the distress distric Owing to critical circumstances, the scale of rations h to be reduced with a view to conserving existing stoc It was also considered necessary to check extravagance catering establishments and at social functions and Mysore Food Order of 1946 came into force in Ma 1946. Rationing of bread was also introduced in Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

282 Even as regards sugar, austerity measures had be undertaken and out of the savings effected by restrict

the use of sugar in catering establishments, a small increase in the rations to card-holders was made possible.

283 The acquisition of all foodgrains during the year was 17,54,526 pallas as against 25,13,834 pallas during last year, showing a reduction of 7,59,508 pallas. This decrease was due mainly to the short-fall in production consequent upon adverse seasonal conditions and the short-fall in the acquirable surpluses with holders.

284 As in previous years, the State continued to be deficit in regard to the major foodgrains, pulses and grams. The *Kharif* Plan was in force for four months operative from 1st November 1944 to 30th October 1945. The new *kharif* plan for the year 1945-46 also became operative from 1st November 1945. At the *kharif* Conference held at New Delhi in October 1946, the State was allotted 19,000 tons of rice from Coorg, 20,000 tons of millets from Hyderabad and 10,000 tons of millets from Baluchistan.

Rationing.

285 Distribution in cities and important urban areas was through statutory rationing. In smaller urban areas and villages, the distribution was made through Government societies and panchayet depots on the basis of cards issued by the local officers. With the introduction of rural rationing in the State, ration cards were issued in all concerned areas. The local officers were vested with the discretion to permit the opening of more depots in case of necessity. Depots were also opened near relief works in distress areas. In pursuance of the policy of gradually introducing statutory rationing in all the important urban areas in the State, six towns (Harihar, Chikmagalur, Channapatna, Mandya, Tiptur and Chamarajanagar) were brought under the scheme during the year.

The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel.

286 The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel, whose membership comprises of representatives of all the Governments in the Southern Region of India and whose main function is to consider all questions of common interest pertaining to food rationing in the area and to advise each component region to follow a uniform policy in this regard, met six times during the year. The Panel appointed a sub-committee to advise it on all matters pertaining to "Nutrition". Mysore is represented on this Sub-Committee. A Central Nutrition Advisory Committee was also

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set up in the State which aims at co-ordinating the activities of several concerned departments in the State, *viz.*, Food, Agriculture, Public Health and Medical, and to advise Government on matters relating to nutrition. As the year 1944-45 was a year of good harvest, an enhancement of the scale of rations was ordered on 9th June 1945 and this continued to be operative till the beginning of the year. Later on, the conditions began to worsen and a drastic cut in the then prevailing scale of rations became inevitable. As a result of the Conference of the Officers of the Food Department of the Government of India and Heads of several Provincial Administrations presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy, held at Bangalore in February 1946, it was decided that an immediate cut should be imposed in the scale of rations on an all-India basis. Accordingly, the scale of rations was reduced to 12 ozs. per day with effect from 17th February 1946.

287 On account of the adverse seasonal conditions the low stocks of foodgrains and the very distant prospect of getting adequate supplies from abroad, severe austerity measures were resorted to, in addition to imposing a general reduction in the scale of rations. The Mysore Food (Restriction in the Service of Meals in Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1946 was promulgated from 1st April 1946. This Order prohibits the opening of new catering establishments, sweet-meat stalls, bakeries and factories for the preparation of mineral waters. It also prohibits the issue of extra rations for conferences of any character. In addition to these austerity measures, the Mysore Bread Rationing Order, 1946, was promulgated to be applicable only to the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field whereby the consumption of wheat by bakeries and confectionaries was controlled.

Sugar.

288 The Sugar Company at Mandya commenced crushing cane only on 1st September 1945 due to lack of supplies of cane. The prospect of regular supplies till 15th September 1945 was not hopeful and the output of sugar was not sufficient for despatches according to the programme for September 1945. The crisis was averted by a redistribution of the existing stocks to the consuming centres and

by increasing production in the State. The basic sugar ration to consumers was reduced as a first step towards economy. The quota to the "A" class population in Cities was reduced from 3¾ seers to 3¼ seers per mensem, and in respect of the "B" class population it was completely cut off, although in individual cases and on request, sugar was issued on special coupons. The production in the Sugar Factory, Mandya, was only 11,800 tons as against 17,332 tons last year. The reasons for this decrease in production were stated to be inadequate cane planting during 1944, failure of rains and the consequent low level of water in the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. Non-supply of oil cake and ammonium sulphate, either adequately or in time and paucity of railway waggons for transport of fertilisers, were among the other causes for short production.

289. Necessary action was taken to bring down the consumption of sugar to a level which would not cause anxiety in the event of short production during 1946-47. The stocks with the Sugar Company and the Department were carefully husbanded and issued. The issue of sugar to hotels and manufacturers of confectionery, etc., which had already been considerably reduced, was further reduced in March 1946.

Movement of foodgrains within the State.

290. With a view to ensuring that each area got sufficient supplies, arrangements were made to move adequate stocks to deficit areas from out of imports as well as from stocks available in surplus districts. An annual movement programme, based on the requirement of each area and the surpluses available, was drawn up for the year 1945. The movements of millets were confined only to stocks of last year held in reserve in some districts and moved during the first half year.

Food Councils.

291. The Central Food Council, prior to its reconstitution in November 1945, met thrice during the year and the reconstituted Council met seven times during the remaining period of the year. The Council was reconstituted mainly with a view to increasing the strength of the non-official members on the Council by making it more fully representative of the two Houses of Legislature and of the several interests in the State. The Food Councils of

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Mysore City and Bangalore City, as also District Food Councils in the State, were reconstituted during the year.

Detection of food offences.

292. The police staff were engaged with the work of checking up on the Frontier Police Pickets and collection of information regarding smuggling, hoarding and prevalence of black marketing of foodgrains in the several districts in co-operation with the local police staff. With the passing of the Mysore Food (Restrictions of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and Others) Order of 1946, the police intelligence staff was entrusted with the task of surprise checking up of hotels, restaurants and sweet-meat stalls in Bangalore City and the enforcement of the Food Restriction Order.

293. Nine hundred and fifty-nine cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Two thousand five hundred and fourteen prosecutions were launched during the year bringing the total to 3,473 cases for disposal. Of these 1,759 cases ended in conviction and 943 acquitted or discharged and 771 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

294. An expenditure of Rs. 10,226 was incurred towards the grant of rewards to police officers and men and other officials and private informants for detecting smuggling and black-marketing cases.

Fuel Supplies.

295. The fuel and charcoal position in Bangalore City improved considerably during the year as compared with last year. The supplies of fuel to Bangalore City Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army through the Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Co., continued during the year. The Forest Department entered into contract from 1st August 1945 with three contractors for supply of charcoal to Bangalore City to ensure regular and prompt supply. The agreement entered into with the Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company for the supply of fuel to Bangalore City, Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army was again renewed for a further period of 12 months from 15th April 1945.

296. The City Municipal Council, Mysore, continued to be in charge of supplies of fuel and charcoal in the City. There were 25 fair price depots located in different parts of the City for the distribution of fuel.

Standard Cloth.

297. From May 1943 to January 1946, indents were placed for over 247 lakhs of yards of standard cloth against which the receipts amounted to 182 lakhs of yards. So far, over 172 lakhs of yards have been sold. During the year, 832 Government depots and other agencies were selling standard cloth.

(ii) Civil Supplies

298. The Civil Supplies Department continued to administer the various control orders including the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act and Orders relating to textiles and yarn, drugs and utensils. Owing to the cessation of hostilities and the improved supply position, many relaxations were made and several control orders were totally withdrawn.

299. Control orders relating to essential drugs, sulphuric acid, iron and steel, aluminium, hides including footwear, rubber manufactures, electrical and wireless telegraphy apparatus, etc., were withdrawn, while several control orders relating to cotton textiles, non-ferrous metals, consumer goods, drugs and paper, which were brought into force during the previous years, were re-issued during the year with necessary modifications to suit altered conditions.

300. Under the All-India zonal cloth distribution scheme, an allotment of about 11,000 bales of cloth was made to the State and the Department arranged for the distribution of this cloth evenly to all parts of the State. The services of the Central Cloth Distribution Committee, which was constituted during the year, were availed of in this connection. With a view to preventing indiscriminate sales of cloth by the retailers on the one hand and excessive purchases by individuals on the other, arrangements were made for the equitable distribution of the limited supplies of mill cloth in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore by means of coupon system. Fair price cloth shops were opened in all the district headquarter towns so as to make fine cloth available to the consumers, and a system of rotation was observed in the selection of these shops with a view to giving, as far as possible, representation to all the dealers. The revised scheme of distribution, which

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was recently taken on hand, provides for the movement of supplies of cloth in bulk from the producing centres to the consuming centres in the interior of the State. Under the All-India yarn distribution scheme, about 26,000 bales of yarn, including *ad hoc* supplies, were received in the State and these supplies were distributed among the power-loom and handloom weavers and the minor industries.

301. Steps were taken by the Department to seal and stamp time-barred goods held by the dealers in contravention of the provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. The Department devoted special attention to check hoarding and black-marketing activities on the part of the dealers and punish the offenders for violation or infringement.

Prosecutions.

302. Under the Textile Control Orders, 271 cases were booked against various cloth dealers. Of these, prosecutions were launched in 25 cases where the dealers had deliberately violated the rules. In 137 cases, departmental action was taken by way of suspending their licenses for some time while in 81 cases the dealers were let off with a warning as the offences were of a minor nature. Twenty-eight cases were pending investigation.

303. *Yarn.*—Thirty-six cases were booked against yarn dealers. In 5 cases, prosecution was launched while in 19 cases, departmental action was taken by way of suspension of their licenses for a period. In 8 cases the dealers were let off with a warning and 4 cases were pending further enquiry.

304. With a view to encouraging the handloom industry, all provisional licenses totalling 33, were confirmed, including those of fresh dealers.

305. In view of the increased work under the Textile Control Orders and to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases, the appointment of an Additional Controller of Civil Supplies, with the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner, in lieu of the post of an Assistant Controller to be mainly in charge of Textiles, was sanctioned during the year.

306. Prices of various papers were reduced by the new Paper Price Control Order, 1946. The paper supply position remained tight.

307. Licenses were renewed in respect of 942 hawkers, 277 yarn dealers and 5,391 cloth dealers.

308. The conditions which necessitated the promulgation of the old Silk Control Order having changed, this control order was superseded and the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945, promulgated on 11th September 1945. With this, the old system of getting raw silk into the Government Silk Depots and auctioning the same to licensees was stopped.

309. The main provisions of the new Control of Distribution Order consisted in (1) licensing the dealers in silk (raw, thrown and fabrics) and (2) prohibiting export of silk from the State without permits from the Controller of Civil Supplies. The administration of the Control Order was vested in the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore. The ceiling prices of the several grades of charka and filature silk, the processing charges, the producer's and dealer's margin of profit in the sale of silk fabrics were fixed under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, parallel to the Notifications issued by the Government of India in this behalf.

310. When the administration of the Control Order was taken over by the Controller of Civil Supplies, there had accumulated in the Government Silk Depots about 85,000 lbs of silk. The cancellation of the Cocoon Control and Silk Control Orders suddenly had a depressing effect. The raw silk market was dull and ruling prices of silk were far below the ceiling prices fixed. By a series of talks and conferences by the Controller of Civil Supplies with the silk dealers of Bangalore and the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, and by regulating exports of silk under the provisions of the new Control of Distribution Order, the silk market moved up briskly and the entire stock was cleared.

311. Under the provisions of Silk Control Order 565 wholesale licenses to deal in silk and 1,298 retail licenses were issued.

312. A Silk Advisory Committee, composed mostly of non-official members, representative of the several silk interests and with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, was constituted to advise the Controller in

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matters of policy relating to the administration of the Control Order. The Control Order was worked out on a liberal basis only regulating the trade by means of licensing and distributing yarn and fabrics inside the State and further regulating exports outside the State by fixing the quotas of raw silk according to the needs of each Province and availability of raw silk.

CHAPTER VI.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

313. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South West Monsoon		North East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1945 to September 1945	Average	October 1945 to March 1946	Average	April 1945 to March 1946	Average
Bangalore ...	19·7	21·9	4·5	9·1	24·2	31·0
Kolar ...	17·7	19·3	4·6	8·9	22·3	28·2
Tumkur ...	15·2	18·3	5·2	7·8	20·4	26·1
Mysore ...	18·6	19·4	8·5	9·6	27·1	29·0
Mandya ...	16·2	18·5	8·7	9·8	24·9	28·3
Hassan ...	23·7	28·7	6·9	10·0	30·6	38·7
Shimoga ...	48·5	49·4	3·4	7·6	51·9	57·0
Kadur ...	52·5	63·2	5·0	10·3	57·5	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	10·8	15·4	2·5	6·6	13·3	22·0
State ...	23·9	27·1	5·4	8·8	29·3	35·9

314. The average of the State is obtained by adding the rainfall of 80 taluk stations in the State and dividing the total by 80.

315. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1945 to 30th June 1946) was 409·74 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District and the smallest total for the year was 7·09 inches gauged at Parasurampur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a fall of 13·50 inches of rain was recorded on the 11th July 1945.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

316. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45
1	Bangalore ...	5·0	10·00	5·6	8·00	6·5	9·00	10·00	9 00	8·0	11·00
2	Kolar ...	3·8	8·30	4·9	8 9	4·8	8·54	4·0	7·33	5·4	8 72
3	Tumkur ...	5 8	9·9	2·2	7·6	2·1	7·2	0·7	3·5	4·4	7·6
4	Mysore ...	10.0	14·0	7 0	10·0	8·0	10 0	6·00	8·0	14·0	15 0
5	Mandya ...	10·8	13 7	6·0	8·25	7·0	10·0	7·25	8·50	13·1	14·0
6	Hassan ...	10·0	14·0	8·0	10·0	7·0	6·0	8·0	10·0	6·0	13·0
7	Shimoga ...	10·6	10·33	8·0	8·12	6·3	7·5	8·0	5·78	8·5	8·88
8	Kadur ...	6·0	8 66	4·0	4·50	4 6	8·0	4·6	2·0	7·3	8·0
9	Chitaldrug ...	4·0	8·0	6·0	8·0	10·0	8·0	8·0	7·0	12·0	8·0
	Average ...	7·32	10·76	5·85	8·15	6·25	8·25	6·28	6·80	8·74	10·46

317. There was a considerable fall in the outturn of all the cropsowing to the very unfavourable seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year. The yield of paddy was very poor in all the districts except in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga. The yield of ragi was very disappointing in all the districts except in the districts of Hassan and Shimoga where the yield was about eight annas.

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

318. The Bee-keeping Section was transferred from the Agricultural Department to the Veterinary Department during the year. The Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur, was ordered to be handed over to the Indian Coffee Board for continuing the research work on coffee. An Agricultural College was started at Hebbal towards the close of the year. The College is affiliated to the Mysore University and teaches up to the standard of B.Sc. in Agriculture.

319. The shortage of food crops and fodder for cattle necessitated the launching of a sustained campaign for increasing the production of food crops. In pursuance of the "Grow More Food" campaign, the Agricultural

Department devoted special attention in order to induce the people to grow short-term food crops wherever there was availability of water and moisture in the soil. The water-receded margins of the Krishnarajsagar lake and other lakes and big tanks were thrown open for the cultivation of short duration crops. Several concessions by way of free supply of seeds manure at concession rates and waiving of assessment were afforded. The seepage water of Krishnarajsagar was allowed to fill the breached tanks in the Irwin Canal area which were temporarily bunded. The newly introduced "Rab" system of raising paddy and irrigated ragi nurseries was demonstrated on a large scale. Seeds worth Rs. 1½ lakhs, manures worth Rs. 12·4 lakhs and implements worth Rs. 16 lakhs were distributed. The amount of subsidy given to the raiyats in the shape of concessions allowed in the sale of seeds and manures was about Rs. 6½ lakhs. Sprayers and chemicals worth over Rs. 2 lakhs were supplied to the raiyats. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight demonstration plots, 418 seed farms and 132 subvention farms were laid out in view of the need for intensive propaganda for agricultural improvement. Some of the other important concessions sanctioned were as follows: (1) no assessment, (2) a bonus of Re. 0—4—0 per palla of grain harvested, subject to a minimum of Re. 1 per acre brought under cultivation and (3) reward to deserving village officers and leading agriculturists. A quantity of 1,200 bags of seed jola was procured from Hyderabad and distributed free among the raiyats.

320. Four hundred and eighty-two tons of groundnut oil cakes, 13½ tons of ammonium sulphate were supplied from the agricultural depots to raiyats for growing vegetables. A total quantity of 436,500 lbs. of vegetables were supplied to the public from the Government farms. A quantity of 3,000,000 lbs. of green grass produced on the Sunkal and Koramangala farms were sold to the public in Bangalore City due to the acute shortage of fodder for cattle.

321. With a view to encouraging cultivation of irrigated ragi under Bhadra Channel, several concessions such as the issue of 3 tons of compost and a plough at half the cost price were granted to several raiyats. As a result of propaganda by the "Grow More Food" campaign staff, an area

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of 15,723 acres under irrigated ragi and 6,544 acres under paddy were brought under cultivation at a cost of Rs. 2,35,800.

Botanical Section

322. Four schemes relating to groundnuts, millets, pulses and fruits, partly subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and one scheme on the breeding of Egyptian and Sea Island cottons, subsidised fully by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, were in operation. Three more schemes, one on the breeding of thick canes, sanctioned by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the Coconut Nursery Scheme, sanctioned by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Seed Distribution scheme of Sel. 69 and M. A. V. came into operation in April 1946.

323. The Section took part in the session of the Indian Science Congress held at Bangalore.

Sugarcane.

324. The experimental work on sugarcane at the Hebbal Farm, the Irwin Canal Farm and the Babbur Farm was conducted in spite of the curtailed programme due to inadequacy of staff. The work at the Anjanapur Farm was dropped due to insufficiency of water for irrigation. The seasonal conditions for sugarcane crop at the Hebbal Farm were satisfactory and normal yields were obtained. In the Irwin Canal and Babbur Farms, the crop suffered considerably on account of scarcity of water. Of the seedlings raised and transplanted in the Hebbal Farm, 221 seedlings came up for detailed study and selection. H. 0038, H. 0191 and H. 0047 continued to be promising. H. 0380, H. 0398, and H. 393 which were found to be very promising, were planted in the Hebbal Farm for comparative study.

325. In the Irwin Canal Farm, the performance of S. 0010, S. 0016, S. 0018, S. 0017 and S. 1118 seedlings continued to be promising.

326. In the Babbur Farm, ten promising seedlings were planted, but due to unfavourable seasonal conditions the growth was very poor. All these varieties were further multiplied with a view to repeating the experiment under more favourable conditions.

Cotton.

327. In many areas of the cotton tract, the climatic conditions were adverse and cotton ginning proved a failure.

328. The two new strains M. A. X (Co. 2 × Kampala) and M. A. XI (289F/38 × Uganda) were tried in the Irwin Canal Farm with the other Mysore Americans and Co. 4

during April 1945. M. A. V. gave the highest yield followed by C. O. 4, M. A. VI, M. A. IX. M. A. VII, and M. A. X. Amongst Egyptian Cottons, Giza 12 gave the highest yield, followed by Giza 7 and Manrad.

Paddy.

329. The five Russian numbers obtained from Kashmir, namely 1,322, 2,652, 2,775, 3,073 and 3,264, which were reported to be drought resistant and yield well under restricted water-supply, were sown in Hebbal Farm nursery in November 1945 and were transplanted in January 1946. The rice of all the numbers was white and coarse. Ratnachoodi strains continued to give good yields and were in good demand. S.199 was in great demand in the malnad districts as well as in Mandya. S. 661, S. 664 and S. 139 were also in good demand. A Farm at Anandapuram for conducting research work on semi-malnad paddy was sanctioned.

Ragi.

330. Ten strains of new varieties of ragi were tried with K. I. as check. R. 0871, R. 0833, R. 0324 and R. 0009 continued to be promising. Foreign varieties from Africa, Bombay, Nasik, Darjeeling and Baroda were under trial.

Chemical Section.

331. Application of nitrogenous manures to potatoes, use of groundnut cake for sugarcane, hardening of paddy seed before sowing, "rab" treatment of paddy nurseries snipping of paddy seedlings before transplanting, use of bonemeal and oil cake for paddy and the use of various green manures for improving paddy lands, were among the various methods of improvement in yields which provided useful data for ultimate trial on the fields on a large scale.

332. Treatment of the paddy straw with dilute solutions of either caustic soda or washing soda offered a practical way of improving its nutritive quality as cattle feed.

333. Twenty-nine thousand tons of compost was produced during the year, the number of municipalities that adopted manufacture of compost from town waste was 45 and over 100 persons were trained in the preparation of compost.

Mycological Section.

334. Spraying materials worth about Rs. 2,04,000 were supplied to about 20,000 acres and the garden owners were advised to make use of vegetable oil such as groundnut oil and coconut oil as adhesives. As a precaution against the spread of rust, arrangements were made for the

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proper destruction of all the standing culms and stubbles of wheat in parts of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. Paddy fields infested with *Chara* at Byramangala were also protected by treating with dilute copper sulphate solution.

Entomology Section.

335. In addition to a number of experiments conducted chiefly to test the efficacy of inert and insecticidal materials, 810 acres were treated by releasing trichogama parasites on the crops, 2,995 acres came under light earthing and moths of top-borers were collected on 880 acres. Control operations against the jola wingless grass-hoppers in Chitaldrug District, and coffee stem-borer in Hassan and Kadur Districts were conducted. One thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of summer ragi were protected by light earthing against stem-borer. Demonstration of preventive measures was carried on against cardamom caterpillar, red ants and other pests.

Experimental Farm, Hebbal

336. The area under cultivation was 49 acres and 8 guntas of dry land and 10 acres 22 guntas of wet land. Ragi, groundnut and jola continued to be the main crops on dry lands and paddy and sugarcane on wet lands. The average yield of summer paddy came to 18·32 *pallas* per acre. In bulk trials, the Hebbal Vaibhava Sweet Potatoes yielded at the rate of 10·6 tons per acre for November planting and 8·1 tons for May planting. Cane trash compost was prepared by a comparatively cheap method on the Farm.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahalli.

337. The total yield of paddy on the Nagenahalli Farm was 39,123 seers. Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six seers were issued to subvention farms and central seed plots, etc.

Babbur Farm.

338. The dry lands were devoted to experiments on castor, togari and millets. The wet area had 10 acres and 20 guntas under cane, 15 acres and 5 guntas under paddy, 9 acres under cotton, 21 acres and 11 guntas under fodder jola and sunnhemp and 13 acres under ragi. The average yield of paddy came to 12½ *pallas* per acre. The coconut garden with 402 palms yielded 8,845 nuts. Sweet potatoes were planted over an area of 6 acres.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur Farm.

339. The total area under cultivation was 131¼ acres, including 66 acres old coffee and replantings, 59 acres of young coffee, 2 acres of cardamom, 3 acres of orchard and 1 1/4 acres of Cinchona. The crop from Arabica and

Robusta was estimated at 7 1/4 tons and 3 1/4 tons, respectively. One thousand eight hundred and forty-five and a half Imperial bushels of Arabica, 302 3/4 bushels of Robusta fruits and 55 bushels of fruits were harvested and 41 bushels of glearnings collected. Cardamom yielded 525 lbs. and 14 ozs. of ripe fruits. A quantity of 50½ lbs. of green pepper was harvested.

340. The several cross-bred families and their progeny in the F2 and F3 generations continued to grow well. The F2 of the cross of S 288 x Kent was outstanding. The Farm realisations amounted to Rs. 22,188.

Cardamom Research Station, Kadamane.

341. The site of the Station continued at Kadamane. The correct method of raising seedlings, tested on the station, was brought to the notice of the planters.

Irwin Canal Farm.

342. An area of 44 acres and 12 guntas was planted with sugarcane and 19 acres 35 guntas of cane were harvested for supply to the Jaggery Unit, 10 acres and 3 guntas for setts, and 10 acres 38 guntas for supply to Mysore Sugar Company. An area of 24 acres and 35 guntas was under paddy, 45 acres 25 guntas under ragi, 12 acres under cotton and 19 acres under coconut. The areas under jola, horse-gram, sunnhemp and fodder crops, togari and castor, soya beans, sweet potatoes and vegetables totalled 27 acres 10 guntas, 18 acres 25 guntas, 22 guntas, 23 acres 25 guntas, 11 acres and 3 acres, respectively. The Jaggery Unit manufactured 1,213 maunds of ordinary jaggery, 406 maunds of clean jaggery and 12 maunds of sugar. In the Carbon Unit 3,477 lbs. of activated carbon were manufactured and supplied to commercial concerns in and outside the State. Nineteen Diploma students of the Hebbal Agricultural School and 23 students of Somanahalli Agricultural School were given training on the farm. The Hydraulic Research Station at Krishnarajasagar conducted "water duty" experiments on paddy on this farm.

Agricultural Education. (a) Mysore Agricultural School, Hebbal.

343. There were 58 students on the roll at the close of the year, of whom 35 were scholarship-holders. Twenty-four scholarships were awarded by Government and 11 by District Boards and private institutions. Out of the 28 students who sat for the Diploma examination, 25 came out successful-

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(b) Vernacular. Agricultural Schools. (i) Ramakrishna Krishisala.

344. Two out of the three students of the School who appeared for the examination were successful. The two-year school-stay for students, was modified to one-year course with effect from July 1946.

(ii) Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala.

345. There were 15 students on the roll. Out of the fourteen students who sat for examination, 12 came out successful.

(iii) Somanahalli Agricultural School.

346. All the 19 students on the roll appeared for the examination and 18 were successful.

Agricultural Colonies

347. The three colonies in the Irwin Canal area and the colony at Marconahalli worked satisfactorily with a strength of 29 and 12 colonists, respectively. The main crops of the colony lands were paddy, ragi and hurli. An extent of about 25 acres was newly terraced in Marconahalli Colony. A multi-purpose co-operative society, which was registered in the year 1943-44, was brought into working condition and a sales depot for the supply of seeds and implements was organised.

The Agricultural and Experimental Union.

348. The membership of the Union increased from 1,400 to over 2,500. Regional Committees were formed and there were 3 district committees and 34 taluk committees. The committees took keen interest in the cultivation of Kar Ragi. The subvention to the Union was enhanced to Rs. 3,000. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for establishing a Union Library.

Engineering Section.

349. About 6,577 tons of steel of good quality was supplied to agriculturists. Raw materials worth about Rs. 20 lakhs and implements and spares of the value of more than Rs. 2½ lakhs were handled. Tractors negotiated 476 acres of land and land-clearing with bulldozers was carried out in the Channagiri Taluk with the co-operation of the Southern Command. Fifteen lorries were serviced and maintained for transport of seeds, manures and implements.

(iii) Sericulture.

350. The prevalence of attractive prices for silk and cocoons stimulated development in all branches of the sericulture industry.

Market conditions of the silk industry.

351. The Mysore Cocoon Control Order, 1943, with all its amendments was cancelled from 8th August 1945 and the Mysore Silk Control Order, 1943, with all its amendments was superseded on 11th September 1945 by the Mysore Silk (Control of Distribution) Order, 1945. Ceiling prices were fixed for raw silk from 1st August 1945 for civilian use. Seasonal conditions were not very favourable for the industry during the major part of the year with the result that there was a noticeable fall in the output of cocoons. Fifty-four cocoon markets opened under the Mysore Cocoon Control Order, 1943, were abolished. Of the 677,189 lbs. of cocoons transacted in these markets, the Filatures bought 307,940 lbs., the charkhaowners purchased 294,665 lbs. and the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, were supplied with 74,463 lbs.

352. From April 1946 the sale price of filature as well as charka silk was permitted to be fixed at cost price plus 7½ per cent profit. There were considerable fluctuations in the prices of raw silk.

Mulberry cultivation.

353. The area under mulberry cultivation increased to about 81,292 acres as against 75,000 acres in the previous year. The expansion of mulberry was restricted to enable more food crops being raised. Nearly 30 crores of Mysore race seed cocoons were produced during the year. The 133 grainages (17 Government and 116 aided) produced nearly 197 lakhs disease-free layings. Raising bush mulberry using seedlings and seedling cuttings were demonstrated to sericulturists and many have adopted the same with satisfactory results. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for supplying oil cake to mulberry gardens. The starting of 12 nurseries to raise and supply seedlings to sericulturists is to be taken up as one of the post-war development schemes.

Research experiments and propaganda.

354. The Research Section attached to the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, continued to function. The improvement of local mulberry, propagation of foreign varieties of mulberry, preparation of mulberry seeds, rearing of Chinese and Japanese races of worms, acclimatisation of

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new foreign races and selection for cross-breeding were among the important items of work of the Section.

355. The area under mulberry in the villages attached to the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet, was 2,462 acres as against 2,346 acres in the previous year and the number of sericultural villages increased from 128 to 135. Sericulture was newly introduced in seven villages. Fifteen lakhs seventy-six thousand one hundred and sixty-two free layings were supplied to the sericulturists from Government and aided grainages.

356. A Central Sericultural School at Channapatna has been sanctioned and also the starting of the Government Silk Farm on the Krishnarajendra Hills Station for the rearing of bivoltine and univoltine races of silk worms.

357. The Government Silk Filature, Kankanahalli, established on behalf of His Majesty's Government for the production of filature silk required for war purposes, was purchased by the Mysore Government on 15th August 1945 and was put on production of raw silk for civilian use. The profit made by the factory during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,480. The building for the Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Channapatna, is nearing completion.

358. The Sericultural Development Fund amounted to Rs. 38,37,979 at the end of the year.

359. The Committee of Sericulture was constituted in August 1945. Nine schemes of post-war development formulated under Sericulture were approved by the Committee. Seven schemes were passed after scrutiny by the Finance and Co-ordination Committee costing Rs. 16·23 lakhs.

360. The Sericultural products of Government farms and of sericulturists of the State were exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 1945.

361. There were 34 students under training in the Government Central Farms at the beginning of the year. Twenty-four students were newly admitted for training during the year. Thirty-six students completed training and were relieved. Twenty students were under training at the end of the year including one student from Nepal, one from the Punjab. one from Ceylon and 6 from Travancore State.

362. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was 4·90 (3·51) lakhs.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

363. The Department was separated from that of Agriculture and constituted as an independent Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services. Rinderpest was at a very low ebb during the year. The total number of outbreaks registered was 140 (1,168). The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 30,335 (258,414). The number of outbreaks of anthrax was 1,022 (1,033) and the number of animals protected was 8,973 (8,153). Two thousand one hundred eight (930) cases of blackquarter were registered and 30,335 (258,114) inoculations were performed. There were no cases of hæmorrhagic septicaemia during the year; 338 (259) outbreaks were registered and 195,602 (67,054) inoculations were given.

Veterinary Institutions.

364. The total number of veterinary institutions at the beginning of the year was 92 (89). Twenty-five (3) new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of dispensaries at the close of the year to 117 (92). The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 386,550 (338,031) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 21,965 (25,504) and 55,185 (61,164), respectively. There was a noticeable demand from the public for the opening of more veterinary dispensaries from whom liberal donations for the construction of "type design" buildings for almost all of them have been received. Out of the 25 dispensaries newly opened, 4 dispensaries were sanctioned by Government, from time to time, and the remaining 21 were sanctioned, being the first year's programme of opening 105 new veterinary dispensaries during the next five years of the post-war period.

Civil Veterinary Aid.

365. The District Veterinary Officers, in the course of their tours, treated 3,011 cases, conducted 6,305 inoculations, castrated 556 scrub bulls and visited 882 villages.

(v) The Serum Institute.

366. The Serum Institute continued to manufacture on a commercial scale several biological products, sera and vaccines used in combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among livestock. The Research Section continued to undertake investigations on various problems connected with diseases of livestock, as well as the laboratory

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examination of all clinical material received from the differer veterinary dispensaries in the State. Preparation of ant rabic vaccine for animals was continued in the Researc Section. A total quantity of 1,087,398 (1,308,318) dos of biologicals were issued. Of this, 441,209 doses wer issued to the Civil Veterinary Department and 636,2(doses were supplied to places outside the State. A n income of Rs. 94,679 was realised by the Institute.

Live-stock Section.

Amrit Mahal

367. *The organisation of the Department wa sanctioned in December 1945. The year was parti cularly unfavourable for the well-being and propagatior of the Amrit Mahal cattle. The scanty and uneven distribu tion of rainfall, especially on the kaval lands of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Tumkur Districts, and the throwing open of a large number of these kavals for free grazing of* village cattle in the State, necessitated the retention of Government cattle in the jungles even during the monsoons. This had a disastrous effect on their health, resulting in high mortality and low birth rate. The strength of the four Amrit Mahal herds was 902(935). There were 193 births and 165 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,20,492 (Rs. 87,975). A sum of Rs. 39,879 (Rs. 19,180) was collected.

368. An extent of 4,365 acres of land was leased out for the cultivation of gram.

369. The year was particularly unfavourable for live-stock owing to adverse seasonal conditions consequent upon the failure of rains. The loss of cattle due to the fodder famine was estimated at about 50,000 heads of cattle. The widespread ravages of rinderpest duing 1943-44 and the depletion of cattle through Army demands prior to cessation of hostilities, caused serious repercussions both in regard to milk supplies and the "bullock power" in the State.

Sheep Breeding.

370. The six Sheep Breeders' Associations continued to work during the year. The total number of members of all the Associations at the end of the year was 2,248 (1,991), with a strength of 77,646 (76,557) sheep. One hundred and eleven stud rams were distributed through these Associations and 766 scrub rams were castrated. Forty-four

thousand one hundred and fifty-one sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 11,299 (10,629) lbs. Four hundred and ninety-three woollen fabrics, valued at Rs. 6,370, were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations at Kolar, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Closepet. Five hundred and ninety-four fabrics were sold realising a sum of Rs. 7,091.

Mysore Sheep Breeding Scheme.

371. There were seven Government Sheep Farms, one each at Hebbal, Dodballapur, Garudapalya, Yelachihalli, Padavalapatna, Kurikaval and Chikkasandra at the end of the year. The Halaganahalli Subvention Scheme was started with a foundation stock of 400 ewes divided into 10 flocks, each flock headed by a cross-bred stud ram. There were 60 births and the total strength of the stock at the end of the year was 470.

372. The total number of bulls and bull calves distributed to village panchayets in connection with the Live-stock Improvement Scheme for breeding purposes was 114. Six bulls and bull calves were sold by public action. The total realisation from sales and disposal of bulls and bull calves was Rs. 10,725. A scheme for the employment of more shearers and for the purchase of additional shearing machines, at a cost of Rs. 25,740, was sanctioned with a view to enabling intensive shearing being undertaken in the State as a necessary preliminary for the improvement of sheep husbandry.

373. The deputation of 8 candidates for foreign training in Animal Husbandry was sanctioned. Sanction was also accorded for training 25 State candidates in Veterinary Colleges in India every year with a view to filling up the existing vacancies in the Department and also to providing additional qualified hands required for the post-war development scheme. The scheme providing for the training of 50 lower subordinate technical staff every year for a period of three years was sanctioned. These trained men to be designated "Veterinary Stockmen" are not only intended to replace the present inadequately qualified salustries and compounders in the Department, but also to provide technical advice to the 105 new rural veterinary dispensaries, cattle breeding farms, sheep, goat and poultry farms, the Serum Institute and the Research Section of the department. The School was started on 1st July 1945 and the

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the first batch of students have completed their training. Qualified candidates were deputed for advanced post-graduate training now being given by the Government of India at Delhi, Izatnagar and Calcutta. Five candidates were deputed for training in Dairying at the Imperial Institute of Dairy Research with a view to employing them under the post-war dairy development schemes. A scheme for the control of tuberculosis among cattle, at a cost of Rs. 3,200, for two years was also sanctioned.

374. The scheme for undertaking the preparation of vaccine against Renikhet disease among fowls and the deputation of the Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry) to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, to acquaint himself with the preventive technique, was sanctioned. With a view to conserving and improving the fishery resources of the State, two schemes, one for the development of fisheries, and the other, for establishment of a Fishery Research Station were sanctioned at a total cost of nearly Rs. 1,65,000. Two schemes, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Mysore Government, one for undertaking investigation on diseases affecting poultry and the other, for the investigation of diseases affecting sheep and goat were sanctioned.

Poultry Farms.

375. There were six poultry units during the year. The number of birds in all the poultry units at the close of the year was 1,761. Four thousand two hundred and eight fertile eggs and 343 birds consisting of 39 cocks, 284 cockerels, 20 pullets and pullet chicks were distributed for breeding purposes to the villages served by the Rural Welfare Centres of Closepet and Dodballapur and the Rural Reconstruction Drive Scheme in the State. The total receipts, including the value of young stock raised during the year, was Rs. 10,591. The first batch of Stockmen Students was trained in practical poultry farming for a period of three months at the Hebbal Poultry Unit. Improved poultry and eggs were exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, at the Kadur District Conference and at the Cattle Fair held at Subramanya Ghati.

Bee-keeping.

376. The Bee-keeping Section was transferred from the Agricultural Department to the control of the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services from 1st July 1945. There were 13 bee-keeping centres in the State with 579 private bee-keepers in villages, who maintained 1,389 colonies yielding 5,021 lbs. of honey.

377. The year was unfavourable for bee-keeping work. Bee-husbandry was also introduced as a regular subject of study for stockmen under training in the Stockmen's Training School for developing bee-keeping in the rural parts of the State.

(vi) Condition of the People.

Rainfall and Seasonal conditions.

378. The rainfall during 1945 was the lowest on record for many years, the State average for the year being 29·49 inches as compared with the 35 years' average *viz.*, 37·73 inches. The deficiency was particularly marked in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The monsoon which was weak even from June practically failed in the later months with the result that many tanks did not receive supplies and not only dry crops but also irrigated crops suffered. The loss of food crops was aggravated by scarcity of fodder and difficulty was experienced in getting drinking water in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts and parts of other Districts.

Distress Relief.

379. The situation was one of anxiety and necessary remedial measures. such as food supplies, fodder for cattle, sinking of drinking water wells, sinking and deepening of irrigation wells by grant of subsidies, grant of loans under Land Improvement and Takavi Loans and Relief Works on a large scale for affording employment to the agriculturist and working classes were undertaken in the affected areas. In addition to these measures, the remission of half the dry and wet assessment and the suspension of the collection of the other half in the areas notified as having been affected by distress were also sanctioned. The condition of the agriculturists in many parts of the State remained very low as they could not raise food crops on account of the failure of rains. The cost of living also increased, even though essential commodities were supplied through Government Depots at controlled rates, as the availability of other necessities of life became very much restricted. The year as a whole was marked by such abnormal happenings.

380. As a result of the starting of relief works, on a large scale, working classes in the affected areas found sufficient employment. There was, however, emigration to some extent of people of the Chitaldrug District to the neighbouring districts of Shimoga and Kadur in search of employment and food. In other areas, people found

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sufficient and remunerative employment in the several industrial and irrigational schemes undertaken by Government and private enterprise. The public health was generally good.

Cattle Mortality.

381. There was a considerable decrease in the total cattle mortality from all causes as compared with the previous year. Necessary preventive measures were adopted by the Veterinary Department, in co-operation with the local officers of the Revenue Department, to combat the spread of cattle epidemics. The holding of several cattle fairs was prohibited and restrictions were imposed on the movement of cattle in the affected parts as a preventive measure.

Accidental fires.

382. Eight hundred and eighty-five (531) cases of accidental fires were reported, resulting in the loss of 262 (155) heads of cattle, and 36 (10) goats, and other property estimated to be worth Rs. 7,41,984 (Rs. 4,68,674). A sum of Rs. 100 and a sum of Rs. 620 were granted as loans for the construction of tiled houses in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts, respectively. Further, free grant of building materials was made in all deserving cases. A sum of Rs. 2,361 was granted out of the Distress Relief Fund to the sufferers in the accidental fires in Bangalore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. A sum of Rs. 13,868 was also granted to the sufferers in the accidental fires out of the funds set apart for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes and other grants.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

383. The following statement indicates the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	1944-45	1945-46	Increase or decrease
Number of Co-operative Societies ...	2,500	2,526	+26
Number of members ...	2,12,534	2,26,595	+14,061
Paid-up share capital ...	69,84,516	75,80,679	+5,96,163
Deposits held ...	1,56,97,453	1,69,09,315	+12,01,862
Loans from Central financing Institutions.	29,04,106	33,55,983	+4,51,877
Loans from Government ...	95,786	86,399	—9,387
Reserve Fund ...	42,91,405	43,84,350	+92,945
Other Funds ...	12,32,613	20,71,378	+8,38,765
Total working capital ...	3,12,05,879	3,63,88,094	+51,82,215
Net profits ...	8,94,582	8,70,322	—1,24,260
Total turnover ...	25,47,62,091	28,60,08,497	+3,12,46,401
Loans issued during the year ...	1,59,78,230	1,52,98,360	—6,80,870
Loans recovered during the year ...	1,49,08,127	1,62,00,946	+13,92,819
Loans outstanding during the year...	2,05,76,182	1,96,67,526	—9,05,656
Loans overdue at the end of the year	35,36,749	36,75,965	+1,39,216

Loans.

384. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes—Rs. 70,33,494 (Rs. 38,31,784) for productive purposes, Rs. 29,33,952 (Rs. 30,09,190) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 8,62,302 (Rs. 14,29,322) for the construction, purchase and repair of houses, Rs. 1,80,010 (Rs. 1,97,602) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 34,02,502 (Rs. 35,34,481) for purposes of maintenance and Rs. 8,80,100 (Rs. 9,70,851) for non-productive purposes.

385. A sum of Rs. 11,137 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary Land Mortgage Societies and a sum of Rs. 12,049 was also overdue in respect of loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank from the Primary Land-Mortgage Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 36,75,963. Though there was an increase in the overdue loans, the general recoveries of all types of societies were satisfactory, owing to the fact that high prices for the agricultural produce prevailed during the year which enabled the raiyats to pay off most of their debts.

Central Banks.

386. There were, at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., and the three District Banks of Shimoga, Mysore and Chickmagalur. As the policy of the Department is to have one central financing institution to cater to the needs of the primary societies, action is being taken to wind up the other district financing institutions. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., continued to be the pivot of the co-operative finance in the State and the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the affiliated primary co-operative societies. It also continued to finance the co-operative house building societies in the State. The number of individual members decreased from 153 to 147, while the membership of affiliated societies to the Bank increased from 1,216 to 1,256 in spite of the cessation of membership of many societies consequent on the cancellation of their registration.

Agricultural Societies.

387. The agricultural societies consisted of 1,664 ordinary credit societies, 27 agricultural supply societies, 46 marketing societies, 28 grain banks and 38 miscellaneous societies. There was an improvement in respect of recoveries and reduction of overdues on account of high prices realised for land and agricultural products.

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388. The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 81,429 to 89,412, their share capital from Rs. 14,56,589 to Rs. 16,57,545, and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 53,72,722. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 44,37,508 and recovered Rs. 45,82,349 reducing the amount of overdues from Rs. 14,50,204 to Rs. 10,58,183. Many of these societies undertook the purchase and sale of controlled articles.

389. The agricultural supply and sale societies had a membership of 1,243 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 20,520 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,24,371.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

390. There were 643 (657) societies at the end of the year. Of these, 416 were credit institutions, 151 consumers' societies, 69 weavers' and other industrial societies and 7 miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 122,420, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 50,63,214, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,22,57,723, a total working capital of Rs. 2,17,04,542 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 27,18,711. The working of these societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,58,613 (Rs. 6,30,031). The percentage of overdues to demand was 25·3 as against 22·2 in the previous year.

Consumers' Societies.

391. There were 151 (166) consumers' societies with a total membership of 32,942 and a total working capital of Rs. 25,51,895. The working of these societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,46,826 (Rs. 1,70,333). These societies continued to play a prominent role as suitable agencies for the distribution of consumer goods among the members and the general public. They purchased articles worth Rs. 1,63,80,219 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 1,05,05,811. The public have appreciated the work of these institutions in the prevailing trying and difficult circumstances and the demand for more societies for undertaking the distribution of food stuffs, etc., was on the increase even in the rural areas. In addition to these purely consumers' societies, 430 ordinary credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, continued to undertake the distribution of controlled articles and foodgrains. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, which commenced its work during the year to effect large-scale purchases of certain essential articles at favourable and competitive prices, arranged for their distribution among the consumers' societies.

House Building Societies.

392. The house-building societies numbered 29, the same as last year. They had a membership of 5,109, a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,11,193 and a total working capital of Rs. 8,07,125. The net profits realised amounted to Rs. 13,216. The increase in the prices of building materials proved a set back in the demand for fresh loans.

Employees' Societies.

393. The number of societies of this kind at the close of the year was 226 (231), with a membership of 27,149 (33,234), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,92,037 (10,00,071) and a total working capital of Rs. 29,56,184 (31,69,573). The reserve fund at their credit amounted to Rs. 3,14,246 (Rs. 3,19,791). They had a turnover of Rs. 32,65,389, realising a net profit of Rs. 1,34,382. These institutions continued to render valuable service to members by way of distribution of controlled and rationed articles during acute scarcity conditions.

Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.

394. There were 153 (148) co-operative societies for the Depressed Classes at the end of the year with a membership of 4,595 (4,489) and a share capital of Rs. 29,794. The reserve fund and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 12,482 and Rs. 95,795, respectively. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,425. The improvement of this class of societies with special reference to the occupation of skilled workers engaged in handicrafts is engaging the attention of the Co-operative Department.

Ladies' Societies.

395. There were 11 (10) ladies' societies at the close of the year, with a membership of 1,087, a share capital of Rs. 22,171 and a total working capital of Rs. 34,811.

Land Mortgage Scheme.

396. The scheme continued to be in operation in 72 taluks, 3 sub-taluks and a portion of one taluk, with 75 societies working in the area at the beginning of the year. The operation of the Bank was extended to Pavagada taluk and Yelandur Jahgir. The question of extending the scheme to the remaining four taluks and the Sringeri Jahgir is under consideration.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

397. The Bank had a membership of 293 (261), a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,81,350 and working capital of Rs. 27,85,206. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 14,641. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 6,70,395 and earned a net profit of Rs. 32,232. A subvention of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned by Government to this Bank to enable it to reduce the rate of interest on loans by one per cent.

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Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

398. The primary land mortgage societies numbered 75, the same as last year, with a membership of 13,896 (12,176). They had a share capital of Rs. 2,68,074 and a working capital of Rs. 27,85,206. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 5,93,784 and recovered Rs. 1,69,559 towards principal.

Expenditure.

399. The expenditure on the working of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,76,671 (Rs. 1,69,373).

General.

400. The outstanding feature of the co-operative movement was the expansion of business in consumers' co-operative societies by way of the distribution of food stuffs and controlled articles. In addition to 151 consumers' societies, 430 credit societies effected sales to the extent of Rs. 1,63,80,919 and Rs .1,05,05,811 respectively. The activities of the Co-operative Department were intensified in hoblis selected for the Rural Drive and 79 new societies were organised. The 32nd Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore in October 1945 and the "International Co-operators' Day" was celebrated throughout the State during the first week of November 1946. One meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee of Co-operators was held and important questions relating to the betterment of the co-operative movement were discussed and action was taken on the resolutions passed. The Committee was reconstituted and its strength was increased from 11 to 15. The several items in the development programme of the Department were the following :—

(1) Extending the area of operations of the Land Mortgage Scheme to the remaining taluks.

(*a*) Development of the business of land mortgage societies and improvement of the backward societies.

(2) Development of district wholesale co-operative societies at Mysore and Shimoga and organisation of a wholesale society at Hassan.

(3) Further development of the activities of the Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society by a closer linking up of producers' and consumers' societies.

(4) Taking up of the entire distribution of agricultural depot work in selected taluks.

(5) Development of the work of societies in the selected hoblis.

(6) Popularisation of the Small Savings Scheme among the masses.

(7) Organisation of marketing societies at Davangere for groundnut, at Chintamani for tamarind, at Tumkur for areca nuts and at Mandya for butter and also the formation of a Central Silk Marketing Co-operative Society and the further development of the existing marketing societies.

(8) Development of the activities of the house building co-operative societies, particularly in Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore,

(9) Organisation of multi-purposes societies in a few select hobli head-quarters, and

(10) Redemption of the indebtedness of agriculturists whose debts are below Rs. 200 through the agency of ordinary co-operative societies.

401. As a result of intensive propaganda and publicity, the Small Savings Scheme is becoming popular and the number of agents appointed increased from 1,207 to 1,671 and the total value of National Savings Certificates purchased in the State since the introduction of the scheme in August 1941 to the end of June 1946 amounted to Rs. 28,16,085.

Forests.

402. The total area of State forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year, was 4,432·18 square miles, made up of the following :— Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

	Square miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,855·87
Reserves under Section 35 ...	80·07
Minor Forests	407·57
Village Forests	88·67
Total ...	4,432·18

403. Out of 151·45 square miles which were due for settlement, two blocks covering an area of 1·14 square miles in Kolar District were completed. The progress in the demarcation work was very slow owing to acute labour shortage. An area of 50 square miles of forests was surveyed during the year.

404. A sum of Rs. 64,920 (Rs. 63,083) was spent on the construction of new and repair works and for the maintenance of roads and bridges.

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General.

405. A very severe drought was experienced during the year especially in the maidan districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. Transport shortage rendered procurement of fodder from distant sources most difficult. Almost all the State forests in these three districts and the adjoining forests in the malnad districts of Kadur and Shimoga were thrown open for free grazing. Areas under regeneration and the exploited coupes were, as usual, closed to grazing. Three lakhs seventy-nine thousand and two hundred and fifty-six (3,91,545) animals were admitted into the forests and of these 1,00,079 (47,915) animals grazed, free of charge or by rights allowed under settlement or otherwise. Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 67,393.

Natural regeneration.

406. In the moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests, regeneration by seed was very poor on account of extremely unfavourable weather conditions. The natural regeneration was very much affected owing to heavy free grazing by cattle in the forests on account of the scarcity of fodder. The natural regeneration of Balagi and Dhuma in the evergreen forests continued to be satisfactory. Various operations were undertaken in the several divisions to supplement natural regeneration to improve the density and quality of the natural stock.

Artificial Regeneration.

407. One thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres of timber and fuel plantations were formed as against 1,345 acres in the previous year. The existing teak plantations were extended by 217 acres during the year under the customary method of clear felling selected areas, burning of debris, etc., Weeding, clearing, mulching, thinning and cutting back of malformed stems and straggling plants, removal of climbers, lopping of branches of trees affected by loranthus, uprootal of lantana and grubbing out of grasses were attended to in all plantations, in accordance with the working plan prescriptions and sylvicultural requirements.

Nurseries.

408. All the permanent nurseries continued to be maintained in good condition. Temporary nurseries were also formed in areas adjacent to planting sites for raising adequate stock required for the planting. Ornamental plants and plants of economic importance were also raised in all nurseries and supplied to rural reconstruction agencies.

Exploitation of timber.

409. The exploitation of timber was regulated according to the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans. The total quantity of timber collected departmentally was 8,93,269 c.ft. Four lakhs thirty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-eight c.ft. were utilised for conversion into sleepers, cartwheel materials and sizes in demand. Five lakhs forty-five thousand six hundred and forty-seven c.ft. was marketed either by periodical auction or by direct supplies to consumers at fixed rates. There was a decrease in the supply of sawn sized timber to the Defence Services owing to the termination of the war. Departmental supplies of timber during the year amounted to 28,893 c.ft. Fifty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven c.ft. of logs and 19,972 c.ft., of sawn sizes, held in storage on behalf of the Government of India in temporary depots situated at railheads, were auctioned at the request of the Government of India and the sale proceeds credited to their account. These depots are now being wound up.

410. The Mysore Plywood Corporation, who hold the lease of 60 square miles of forests in the Hassan District, continued with their extraction of soft woods suited to their needs. The Mysore Match Company, the Western Indian Match Company and the Mysore Timber Company similarly availed themselves of the concessions in extracting timber. A noticeable feature of the year's operations was the assistance rendered in solving the difficulty of fuel shortage in urban areas by departmentally arranging supplies of fuel and charcoal to the civilian population at prescribed rates. Several industrial concerns were permitted to take up exploitation of coupes.

Bamboos.

411. Seven thousand nine hundred and thirteen (4,985) tons of pulpable bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi. The value of bamboos extracted by private agency amounted to Rs. 1,22,020.

Sandalwood.

412. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,797·35 tons and was added on to the stock on hand. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory came to 1,677 tons and 291 tons were sold in retail to consumers. The rates for sale of sandal were revised and enhanced so as to bring them into line with the rates realised in the auctions held periodically by the Madras and Coorg Forest Departments.

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Fuel.

413. One lakh twenty-one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-one tons of fuel and 6,68,358 bags of charcoal were collected departmentally. Of this, 80,540 tons of fuel and 5,63,339 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine tons of fuel were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory and other industrial concerns in Mysore and Shimoga.

414. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one tons of fuel and 83,860 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Food Supplies Department for being released to the public for sale.

Saw Mills.

415. Ninety-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight c.ft. of round logs were received at the Saw Mills at Shimoga for conversion. Of the 50,243 c.ft. that came up for disposal, 4,204 c.ft. were supplied to the Defence Services, 14,221 c.ft. were either sold in retail or supplied to Government departments and 17,041 c.ft. were sold in auction.

416. In the Saw Mills at Agasanhadlu, 18,966 c.ft. of logs were converted, and the outturn of 1,891 sizes was supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and to other Government Departments.

Wood Preservation Plant.

417. Eighty thousand two hundred and sixteen sleepers and 4,940 poles of assorted dimensions were treated. Twenty-eight thousand and two hundred and forty-eight sleepers and 1,592 poles were treated with a 50 - 50 mixture of creosote and Diesel oil and 45,756 sleepers and 3,320 poles were treated with a 6 per cent solution of "Ascu". The total quantity treated during the year was 1,30,685 c.ft.

Forest Research Laboratory.

418. Investigations to acquire a fuller knowledge of the mechanical, chemical and structural properties of indigenous timbers were continued. Thirty authentic timber specimens were collected and subjected to tests to determine their mechanical strength, working qualities and reaction to artificial methods of seasoning. Research into the possibility of the manufacture of rayon from the abundantly available bamboos has yielded satisfactory results. Much research however, remains to be done before bamboos can be fully utilised in rayon manufacture. Government have accorded sanction to the continuance of

the experiment on this subject in the Forest Research Laboratory Bangalore. The brochure on "Minor Forest Products of Mysore" was published.

Lac cultivation.

419. Three hundred and sixty maunds of crude lac were delivered to the Mysore Lac and Paint Works.

Elephants.

420. Including the two elephants still under training in the Palace Gajasala, the strength of departmental elephants stood at 46 at the end of the year. Five lakhs ninety-six thousand five hundred and fourteen c.ft. of logs and 3,381 balagi poles were dragged by elephants during the year. The Palace shikaries, who were deputed to destroy the mischievous ones among the wild elephants, shot two elephants in each of the three divisions of Hassan, Kadur and Bhadravati, one in the Shimoga Division and one in the Mysore Division, besides four others shot by His Highness the Maharaja in the same division, making a total of 12.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

421. The total population stood at 1,631 at the end of the year. One thousand and seventy-three acres of land continued to be under the occupation of the kunbis.

422. The waters in the three taluks of Shimoga District, three taluks in Mysore District and four taluks in Kolar District were taken up for the development of fisheries.

Education.

423. The Mysore Forest Rangers' School, which was restarted in August 1944, concluded its session in March 1946. Seven out of the eight students in the School passed out of the final examination.

Shikars.

424. Shikars were arranged during the year for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

Forest offences.

425. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,771, inclusive of 72 cases carried over from the last year. The amount of compensation fees recovered was Rs. 42,051 (Rs. 25,609). The number of forest offences of various kinds detected during the year was 113.

Finance.

426. The revenue of the Department reached a high peak of Rs. 47·36 lakhs exceeding that in the previous year by Rs. 3·94 lakhs. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 22 63 lakhs.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

427. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 27,177,039 (24,336,532) railway maunds, valued at about Rs. 69,66,87,209 (Rs. 56,71,43,000). The total trade increased by 11·7 per cent in quantity and by 23 per-cent in value.

Imports.

428. The imports by rail amounted to 21,485,203 (18,402,149) maunds, valued at Rs. 55,50,10,000 (Rs. 43,30.54,000). The imports increased by 16·7 per cent in quantity as compared with that of the previous year. The total quantity of manufactured articles imported amounted to 7,481,998 railway maunds. The imports of machinery into the State fell from 1,32,350 to 1,03,096 railway maunds during the year. The several articles of food, drink and tobacco imported into the State increased from 3,521,702 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,47,31,000 to 5,788,608 railway maunds valued at Rs. 6,27,94,600. The imports thus increased by 65 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value. Rice, ragi, gram and pulse, wheat, sal and tobacco were the more important of the articles of food imported into the State. The imports of rice registered very heavy increase from 98,000 *pallas* to 3·76 lakhs of *pallas*. The total imports of articles under "raw-materials amounted to 8,168,462 railway maunds valued at abou Rs. 5, 79,05,200 as compared with 6,331,956 railway maunds valued at Rs. 4,08,08,600 in the previous year. The quantity of coconut oil imported decreased from 59,00 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 44,266 railway maunds i 1945-46. The quantity of kerosene oil imported into the State increased from 2,31,310 railway maunds in 1944-4 to 2,73,849 railway maunds in 1945-46. The imports of raw cotton increased from 1,83,483 railway maunds in the previous year to 3,23,898 railway maunds during the yea The imports of raw wool increased from 58,903 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 94,325 railway maunds in 1945-4 The imports of Indian raw-silk decreased from 968 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 49 railway maunds in 1945-46.

Exports.

The exports by rail decreased in quantity by 4 per cent from 5,934,383 railway maunds valued Rs. 13,46,39,000 in 1944-45 to 5,691 836 railway maun

valued at Rs. 14,16,77,200 in 1945-46. The quantity of ragi exported decreased from 11,552 *pallas* in 1944-45 to 8,003 *pallas* in 1945-46. The exports under sugar (refined) also decreased from 1,18,697 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 14,660 railway maunds in 1945-46. The quantity of coffee exported during the year amounted to 81,481 railway maunds. The total exports under raw materials were 1,073,902 railway maunds valued at Rs. 1,34,03,200 in 1945-46 as compared with 1,11,605 railway maunds valued at Rs. 1,26,16,000 in 1944-45. The export of groundnut-oil decreased from 64,225 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 12,088 railway maunds in 1945-46.

429. The quantity of raw-silk (Indian) exported during the year amounted to 4,843 railway maunds. The total exports under manufactured articles amounted to 3,028,149 railway maunds in 1945-46 as against 3,206,109 railway maunds in the previous year. The quantity of pig-iron and castings exported from the State increased from 16,073 railway maunds in 1944-45 to 39,068 railway maunds in 1945-46. The exports of cotton piecegoods (Indian) increased from 55,649 railway maunds valued at Rs. 1·62 crores in 1944-45 to 55,718 railway maunds valued at Rs. 1·78 crores in 1945-46.

430. The total road-borne trade in merchandise was 2,843,063 railway maunds valued at Rs. 6,69,84,000. The imports by road were 1,717,161 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,89,39,500 and the exports by road were 1,125,902 railway maunds valued at Rs. 2,80,44,500.

(ii) Industries.

431. The war-time restrictions which were introduced to meet the exigencies of the situation, were continued during the year. Some of these restrictions were relaxed or withdrawn when they ceased to serve the intended purpose consequent on the cessation of war and the improved supply position. The major industrial concerns and the various minor and cottage industries continued to function efficiently. The control over the distribution and prices of food grains and other essential commodities, which was introduced in the previous years, was continued. The prices rose rapidly and the Index Numbers touched the peak level of 361 in June 1946, the highest ever recorded. General.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

432. Industrial enterprises were as usual encouraged by Government to float large-scale industrial concerns by the provision of several facilities, such as, grant of land, water, electric power, etc, at concession rates. In some cases Government purchased the products of the concerns consistent with their requirements. In order to safeguard the interests of the investing public, Government arranged for periodical inspection and audit of the accounts of the Government-owned and Government-aided concerns by their own agency.

433. In regard to small-scale industries, Government have been rendering financial assistance to private industrialists for the purchase of raw materials, etc., required in connection with the establishment or promotion of such industries, as provided for under the Industrial Loan Rules. Technical assistance is also being rendered to them in the erection, maintenance and repair of machinery.

434. The Department started several demonstration centres for the improvement of these industries throughout the State with a view ultimately to handing over these industries to local artizans or to enable them to start industries of their own, after they were sufficienctly trained in the use of improved tools and appliances and in the manufacture of articles according to new designs. The Cottage Industries Committee, which was constituted in March 1941, functioned satisfactorily and rendered useful service in the development of cottage industries.

Large industrial Establishments.

435. There were 301 (313) large industrial establishments working in the calendar year 1945, employing, on an average 88,849 (81,154) persons daily; Of these establishments 272 (283) were perennial and the remaining 29 (30) seasonal.

Cotton Mills.

436. Nine cotton mills were working in the State, of which four were engaged in producing both cloth and yarn, three in the manufacture of cloth only, one in the manufacture of yarn only and one mill in the manufacture of knitted cloth only. The quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were, 56,180,942 yards and 29,183,263 lbs., respectively.

Woollen Mills

437. Six woollen mills were working with 365 looms, 9,002 spindles and 1,000 charkas, producing 10,617,059 lbs. (8,197,483 lbs.) of woollen goods. These mills were also engaged in the production of carpets and druggets.

Financial and other assistance.

438. Loans amounting to Rs. 3,805 were sanctioned and disbursed to 7 persons. The rate of interest on industrial loans was reduced from 6 to 4 per cent (ordinary) and from 8 to 6¼ per cent (penal) from April 1946. The number of applications for industrial loans increased as a result of the general reduction in the rate of interest and the post-war reconstruction work.

439. The loans recovered during the year amounted to Rs. 28,402 (Rs. 19,300).

440. One hundred and eighty applications were received for the grant of loans under the scheme of "Financial assistance to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own". Of these, 19 applications were recommended by the Committee appointed for the purpose, for the grant of an aggregate sum of Rs. 38,500. A sum of Rs. 19,862 relating to the loans granted during 1944-45 and a sum of Rs. 22,259 relating to the period 1945-46 under this new scheme were disbursed to 14 and 11 persons, respectively. The scheme is becoming more and more popular. With a view to meeting the increasing demand from educated young men for these grants, the provision under this scheme is proposed to be increased to Rs. 1,00,000, 25 per cent of which is proposed to be reserved for persons returning from War Service and desiring to start industries. The limit of the maximum grant to each individual fixed at Rs. 2,000 under the scheme is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 5,000. The Department rendered, as usual, technical assistance by way of erection and repairs of industrial plant and machinery of several private industrial concerns. Among the other forms of assistance rendered to the various industrial concerns were: (1) the supply of duty-free salt (2) supply of rectified spirits, duty-free or at concession rates of duty (3) supply of iron and steel, (4) supply of coal and coke and (5) movements of goods on railways on priorities, and in the case of new industries necessary advice regarding incorporation, facilities available for starting them, location, scope, etc., The question of starting an industrial suburb in Bangalore is under the consideration of Government. The following were some of the important large-scale industries that were registered or commenced business during the year.—

(1) The Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., which was Government-owned, was handed over

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to private management in September 1945. This concern was registered with a capital of 30 lakhs of rupees.

(2) The Mysore Metallurgicals, Ltd., was started with the object of manufacturing and carrying on business in ferrous and non-ferrous metals with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(3) Bramhappa Thavanappanavar, Ltd., was registered as a joint stock company with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs with the object of carrying on the business of extracting oil from oil seeds, etc.

(4) Mysore Cider Breweries, Ltd., was registered with an authorised capital of rupees one lakh to carry on business in beer, wines, spirits, etc.

(5) The Karnatic Construction Company, Ltd., was started with a view to carrying on the business of mechanical and electrical engineers, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(6) The Mysore Engineering and Agencies Corporation, Ltd., was registered to carry on the business of engineers and contractors with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(7) The Coorg Timber and Plywood Corporation, Ltd., was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 lakhs with a view to manufacturing and carrying on business in wood articles.

(8) The Thunga Rice and Oil Industries, Ltd was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(9) The Raja Lakshmi Motor Service (Mysore) Ltd., was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,50,000 to carry on the business of transport.

(10) The Mysore Granites, Ltd., was floated for trading in kerbstones.

and (11) The Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., was floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs for the manufacture of textile machinery and spare parts

Tanning Centres.

441. The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli Chitaldrug District and Hulikunte, Tumkur District continued to do useful work. Eighteen students were trained in these centres and 11 more were under training In Doddasiddavvanahalli, 14 students were trained and 4 were under training in leather stitching, 4 students were trained and 3 students were under training in button making.

442. Of the 45 rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following :—

Village Industries.

443. *Smithy Centre.*—Eleven candidates were trained and 18 were under training at the Closepet Centre. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 7,750 and Rs. 7,480, respectively. The Centre has been manufacturing agricultural implements and domestic hardware articles.

444. *Pottery Centre.*—Production and sales at the Pottery Centre at Closepet amounted to Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 2,600, respectively. Six candidates were trained and five were under training in this Centre. The Pottery Centres at Doddaballapur and Chickmagalur continued to work during the year.

445. *Hand-made Paper Industry.*—The two centres at Badanval and Hosur continued to manufacture paper, envelopes and letterheads of different qualities and colours. The work in the Bangalore Paper Unit was further developed. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 3,350 and Rs. 2,200, respectively. There were three candidates uuder training. The paper unit at Hassan continued to work and six candidates were under training.

Brass Works, Nagamangala.

446. This Centre continued to manufacture utility articles, such as, furniture fittings, wood handles, hinges, ash trays and paper weights. The output and sales amounted to Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 750, respectively.

Mat-weaving Centres.

447. There were 15 mat-weaving centres working during the year. In the Hiriyur Centre, 15 students were trained and 2 were under training. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,160, respectively. Special arrangements were made to give training to students belonging to the Depressed Classes and special scholarships of Rs. 25 each per month were granted for six months in the year. The Mat-weaving Centres at the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet, Kolar Gold Field, Nagamangala, Chickmagalur, Badanval and Belur continued to do good work. These Centres trained about 60 candidates in mat-weaving and there were also 20 candidates under training. The combined output and sales amounted to about Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively.

448. The carpentry industry at Ankanahalli, the volegari work at Channapatna, the rattan industry at Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur continued to work. In

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the coir industry at Arsikere, spinning and weaving work was continued to a certain extent. Twenty-four persons were trained and 9 were under training. The articles produced consisted of carpet rugs, bath room mats, matting and ropes.

449. The construction of the chimney and building for tile-making at Bellur is nearing completion and work is to be resumed.

450. The Lady Weaving Supervisors visited Ladies' Samajas at Bangalore and Mysore to impart training in various subjects, such as, mat-weaving, tailoring, button-making, embroidery and printing of cloth.

451. The products of the various rural industries were exhibited in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 1945, and in the District Conference Exhibitions held at Chickmagalur, Hassan, Makali Durga and the Anandapuram Rural Welfare Centre, etc. Industrial products were also exhibited at the Bombay Industrial Exhibition, the Mysore State Women's Conference and the All-India Olympic Games held at Bombay and Bangalore.

Industrial surveys.

452. An economic and industrial survey was conducted in 54 villages. As a result of this survey, it is proposed to start several cottage industries, such as, mat-weaving, smithy, basket making, etc. An economic survey was conducted in 135 villages in the vicinity of the Rural Welfare Centre, Closepet. A scheme for starting 10 rural industries in the area at a total cost of Rs. 89,400 is under consideration. Similar surveys on a smaller scale were also conducted in the Rural Welfare Centre areas of Dodballapur and Anandapuram.

453. The following schemes are under the consideration of Government ;—

(1) A three-year plan for the development of cottage industries involving a total expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs ;

(2) Starting of two major home industries institutions, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore, at a cost of Rs. 81,000 ;

(3) Development of cottage industries under the auspices of the District Board of Chitaldrug at a cost of Rs. 10,760 to afford relief to people in famine affected areas ;

(4) Starting of a tile factory at Gudibanda, and

(5) Starting of a Hand Paper Centre at Hassan at a cost of Rs. 14,000, and another at Nanjangud.

Amelioration of Depressed Class People

454. Eighty-five candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes were selected for training on scholarships of Rs. 25 each. Training was given in mat-weaving, carpentry, leather stitching and smithy at several centres. Twenty-two persons, who acquired sufficient practical knowledge to start their own industries, were given free gifts of requisite equipment worth about Rs. 3,500. Six other students were further trained for 5 months on scholarships of Rs. 15 each.

Training in Rural Industries.

455. A scheme for the training of 36 literate candidates in several rural industries was sanctioned. Twenty candidates were selected with a scholarship of Rs. 25 each per mensem for training in several industries for a period of six months. Another scheme for starting a coir industry at Nanjangud was sanctioned for a period of six months on the same lines as those in the Travancore and Cochin States at a cost of Rs. 21,380. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for the manufacture and supply of the necessary cottage industries machinery and appliances to private persons desirous of starting cottage industries in the State. The scheme for starting rural industries, such as, smithy, mat-weaving, button-making, basket-making, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000 in the Anandapuram Rural Welfare Centre was sanctioned. The overhead charge of 33 1/3 per cent in the case of machinery supplied by the Central Industrial Workshop to persons intending to start cottage industries was waived. A scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem each to six lady candidates for training in tailoring in the Occupational Institute, Bangalore, was sanctioned.

456. *Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*—This Workshop was engaged in meeting the needs of the several Government departments, Government aided industrial concerns and certain private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs, manufacture and supply of machinery, agricultural implements and other requirements for rural development. The value of the work done in the Workshop was Rs. 1,65,738 and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,54,122, yielding a profit of Rs. 19,030.

457. *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The Institute had on its rolls 164 students in the several training sections and the scholarships paid to

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students amounted to Rs. 8,044. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,07,240 and Rs. 1,14,990, respectively.

458. *District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.*—The workshop booked 163 (229) work orders, valued at Rs. 4,476 (Rs. 4,639).

The Mysore Art and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

459. The value of stocks handled was Rs. 4,09,119 (Rs. 2,79,998). The sales were very encouraging, the amount being Rs. 1,70,554 (Rs. 1,37,622) showing a net profit of Rs. 13,906. The Depot is becoming increasingly popular and is fetching good sales for articles manufactured at home by private artizans.

Iron and Steel Works.

460. The sales of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works amounted to about Rs. 1·54 crores as compared with Rs. 1·26 crores in the previous year. A capital grant of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided in the budget for putting up an electric pig iron furnace and for extending the cement plant. Other development schemes under consideration include acetic acid plant (Rs. 10 lakhs), billet and light structural mill and manufacture of bright drawn bars (Rs. 28·50 lakhs), expanded ferrosilicon plant (Rs. 12 lakhs), manufacture of calcium carbide (Rs. 2·5 lakhs), edge tools and files (Rs. 15 lakhs) and wire and allied products (Rs. 25 lakhs). The development of other electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, utilising Jog Power supply, is also under consideration.

461. *The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd.*—The total quantity of sugarcane crushed was 161,312 tons (180,773). The failure of rainsearly in 1946 and the consequent low level of water in the Krishnarajasagar resulted in a serious shortage of water supply for irrigation, and cane planting operations in the Irwin Canal area were considerably affected. The total extent of cane planted during the year 1945, including plantings on the Company's farms, was only 9,500 acres, which was far below the minimum requirement. The net profits realised amounted to Rs. 5,83,036.

462. *The Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd.*—The cultivation of cigarette tobacco was taken up in 24 centres covering an area of 1,271 (1,555) acres. The total output of tobacco for the season was 5,00,800 (5,93,100) lbs. The reduction in the acreage was due to the raiyats taking up cultivation of food crops in preference to tobacco.

463. *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.*—The Company was engaged in the manufacture of high class upper leathers meant for boots and shoes and sole leathers most of which was sold in the civilian market.

464. It also produced suedes, glace, kids and some other fancy leathers.

465. The total production of upper leathers was 601,320 sq. ft. The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,77,001.

466. *The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.*—A record crop of 1,650 tons for curing and 1,250 tons of pounded coffee to be delivered to the pool directly were received by the works. Arrangements are being made for the artificial drying of coffee in order to enable the works to cure coffee during the monsoon. The Company declared a dividend of 7½ per cent during the year. Steps were also taken to increase the production of steamed bonemeal and husk-ash, required by planters.

467. Amenities to workmen were provided on an increasing scale. The Industrial Canteen, started last year, was working satisfactorily. A free community bath has been provided in one of the labour colonies and the amenity is being extended to other colonies. Substantial progress was made in the provision of 72 labour housing blocks in upper Hutha Colony. A separate High School for girls was started. A new High School building at a cost of Rs. 1·40 lakhs was sanctioned.

Dichromate Factory.

468. The sale of the products of the Government Dichromate Factory amounted to Rs. 3,97,910, with a net profit of about Rs. 20,000. Arrangements are under way to take up the manufacture of sodium silicate and chrome pigments. A grant of Rs. 1,75,000 was sanctioned for improvements of the plant and buildings.

Lac and Paint Works.

469. The sales of the products of the Lac and Paint Works amounted to Rs. 1,54,000, resulting in a profit of Rs. 22,000. Proposals for the conversion of the Works into a joint-stock company were approved.

Soap Factory.

470. There has been a fall in the sales of the Government Soap Factory to Rs. 7,76,333 from Rs. 9,22,500 in the previous year. The net profit for the year was Rs. 1,08,304. With a view to increasing the output, the question of shifting the Factory to a more spacious site near Yeswantpur is under active consideration.

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Porcelain Factory.

471. Sales in the Government Porcelain Factory amounted to Rs. 7,30,275 as compared with Rs. 5,34,665 last year. The Factory earned a net profit of Rs. 1,66,873 during the year.

Electric Factory.

472. The sales of the products of the Government Electric Factory amounted to Rs. 6,97,076. A five-year scheme for the manufacture of electric rotary machinery at a capital cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs was sanctioned. A similar amount was also sanctioned for the modernisation of the bakelite moulding section and for improving the tool room.

Silk Weaving Factory.

473. With the cessation of the war, the Government Silk Weaving Factory was able to supply fabrics for civilian use. The total production during the year was 95,124 yards and the value of sales was Rs. 14,16,000, yielding a net profit of Rs. 2,40,000. As the demand for the products is very great, proposals are under consideration to provide more looms and preparatory machinery in the factory.

Implements Factory.

474. The value of output and sales in the Government Implements Factory was Rs. 3,71,000 and Rs. 3,26,000, respectively resulting in a net profit of about Rs. 70,000. The Factory has taken up the building of improved country carts and the manufacture of electric transmission towers.

Bitumen Plants.

475. The output of bitumen emulsion in the two plants at Mysore and Bangalore was 5,22,595 gallons.

Sandalwood Oil Factories.

476. The output of sandal oil was 1,71,639 lbs. as compared with 1,28,672 lbs. in the previous year. The sales amounted to Rs. 50,99,000, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 41,61,000 as against Rs. 23,86,000 in the previous year. There is a good demand for sandalwood oil in India and abroad and every endeavour is being made to keep production at as high a level as possible.

Badanval Spinning Circle.

477. This section has all along been very popular and has concretely added to the income of the rural folk of the area. It not only continues to cater for the needs of the civil population, but also meets the demand of several Government Departments in supplying clothing to menials. It has branches at Turuvanur, Molkalmuru and Holalkere in the Chitaldrug District, Honnali in the Shimoga District, Hosur and Gudibanda in the Kolar District, Shindhaghatta in the Mandya District, Chikkanayakanhalli in the Tumkur District, Hole-Narsipur and Shantigram in the Hassan

District. The Circle is running Sales Bhandars in Bangalore and Mysore. It has also put on sale hand-made paper, *kumblies*, mats, *chappals* and pottery. It has a dyeing and printing section at Nanjangud. The total production of *khadi* was valued at Rs. 1,10,690. The total sales in all centres and *bhandars* amounted to Rs. 1,28,868. Relief Centres were opened in the Chitaldrug District. In order that both spinning and weaving may function side by side, a scheme of weaving units at a cost of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned.

Kolar Wool Spinning Centre.

478. There was an appreciable increase in the production of woollen articles after the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre was transferred to the Textile Department on the 1st July 1944. The demand for druggets, pile carpets, *kamblies*, blankets, quilts, etc., is increasing day by day. Enquiries for the products of the Centre are being received from foreign countries, such as, Holland, Egypt and the United States of America. The Centre assisted the weavers by organising a large number of looms, and employed greater number of men in the industry within its limited resources.

Industrial Education.

479. The strength of industrial schools did not improve to the extent expected in spite of the enhanced rates of scholarships. This was probably due to the increased cost of living and the high rates of wages ruling in industrial establishments and factories. The products of the Carpentry Section of Chennapatna were much appreciated at the Dasara Exhibition and fetched a Gold Medal.

Home Industries.

480. The number of students who were undergoing training in all the institutions was 1,037, and there were 23 Home Industries Classes during the year.

Weights and Measures.

481. The compulsory use of certified standard weights and measures was enforced in the several important trade centres in the State, as provided for under Section 3 of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act. The testing staff tested and stamped 22-020 (17,842) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,432 (Rs. 1,166) was realised as testing fees. Arrangements were made as usual by the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for the manufacture and supply of standard weights and measures to all the principal trade centres. Weights and measures valued at Rs. 5,023 (Rs. 4,982) were sold to the public. Prosecutions were

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instituted in 22 cases for using false and uncertified weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 156 was recovered as fine. The question of the introduction of uniform weights and measures throughout the State and the issue of a suitable amending Bill is being considered.

Patents and Designs.

482. Thirty-six (29) applications for patents were filed. Of these 5 originated in Mysore, 17 were received from the rest of India and 14 from abroad. Seven of these were accepted. Seventeen patents for inventions were sealed during the year, all of which originated in India. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 510. Fifty-four (41) applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted. The income from fees in respect of applications for patents and designs and other proceedings under the Act amounted to Rs. 4,560. As usual the Patent Office Bulletin containing a list of applications for the grant of Patents and Registrations of designs received and accepted during the year was published.

Dasara Exhibition.

483. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore City from the 7th to the 23rd October 1945, was noteworthy in more than one respect. The gate collections rose to Rs. 32,854 which is the highest on record. The demand for stalls was so heavy that several applications had to be refused in spite of putting up a large number of additional stalls.

(iii) Marketing Department.

484. The marketing survey work in the State was continued during the year. The drafting of the survey reports on the marketing of millets, meat and castor seed was completed and surveys on sesamum and niger seeds, pulses. chillies, onions and garlic, turmeric, ginger and pepper, fibres other than cotton, jute, sun hemp and coir, poultry and animal fats and bye-products have been taken up. A special survey on milk in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and surrounding areas was conducted during the year.

485. The Department furnished information, after conducting intensive investigation regarding acreage, production, stocks, prices, imports and exports of various agricultural commodities and live-stock and live-stock products, to the Government of India, Provincial and State Governments and Military authorities.

486. The possibility of adopting "Agmark" specifications for tobacco, wool and ghee was under consideration.

487. The application of the Markets Act to Davangere, Tiptur, Arsikere and Chitaldrug and the grant of a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for the construction of buildings in the Market yard at Davangere were some of the important decisions arrived at by the Regulated Market Committees and the Marketing Advisory Committee. The daily wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities were broadcast from "Akashavani".

488. There were about 46 Marketing Co-operative Societies for agricultural commodities in the State. Two more societies for the marketing of eggs were started during the year. A loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs was granted to the Achanahalli Cardamom Co-operative Society for distribution to its members as advance against standing crops.

489. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 12,006 during the year.

(iv) Labour.

Labour.

490. Labour conditions in the industrial concerns were generally peaceful, except in the Kolar Gold Field where a prolonged general strike prevailed from 7th January to 22nd March 1946 involving about 19,000 workers. The strike terminated as a result of an agreement promoted between the parties by the Commissioner of Labour. Minor labour strikes in some of the comparatively smaller industrial concerns were brought under control by the efforts of departmental officers.

491. There was an appreciable improvement in the earnings of the workers in spite of the termination of the war as a result of agreements reached between managements and labour associations. There was also an appreciable improvement in wages and other service conditions in the gold mining industry. Wages earned in other industries were also maintained at a high level.

492. The Labour Exchange was reorganised and expanded for the absorption of demobilised personnel after the sudden termination of the war. The Commissioner of Labour was appointed *ExOfficio* Director for Resettlement and Employment in Mysore. A whole-time Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment was appointed to be in

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charge of the reorganised Regional Employment Exchange. Out of the 412 men who registered their names, 33 persons were absorbed in the vacancies reserved in Government service. Nine sought for further education and their cases were recommended to the proper authorities. Twenty-eight persons were given lands in the land colonisation scheme. Seventeen persons sought lands at either upset price or free of cost. Nineteen persons were recommended for various technical training courses.

Labour welfare.

493. Two model Recreation Centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City, run by the Labour Department, afforded recreational and other facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, bhajana parties, etc., to labourers. The provision of amenities and welfare measures continued to receive the attention of the employers of labour in the State. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to their employees such as housing, canteens, bathing ghats, dhoby khanas, milk supply centres medical aid, maternity homes, free ambulance services, etc., and creches for workers' children. Some industrial concerns provided temple and bhajana mandirs, co-operative stores and grain depots for their workers. The Kolar Gold Mining Companies continued to distribute food grains to their employees at subsidised rates. The Debt Redemption Scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was working satisfactorily. Educational facilities, such as grant-in-aid schools for children and running adult literacy classes, were also provided in certain establishments. The employees in Government industrial concerns were afforded facilities for contributing towards Provident Fund and Service Gratuity.

494. At the beginning of the year, there were 58 associations of employees registered and functioning under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942. One association was registered during the year. The membership of the associations was 30,285 (27,952) at the close of the year.

Industrial disputes.

495. There were 28 industrial disputes pending before the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four cases were referred to the Chief Conciliator, bringing the total number of cases to 62 for instituting conciliation proceedings. Out of 62 cases, settlements were reached in 3 cases and 23 cases were withdrawn. Failure reports

were published in 20 cases and 16 cases were pending. Two industrial disputes in which conciliation proceedings failed were referred to the Court of Arbitration.

496. There were in all 2,729 (3,278) cases of injuries by accident in respect of which a sum of Rs. 2,95,486 (3,73,838) was paid as compensation under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act. Out of these, compensation paid in respect of occupational diseases, particularly silicosis in Kolar Gold Field amounted to Rs. 1,86,801 as against Rs. 2,72,124 in the previous year. The proposal for conducting a survey of occupational diseases was approved by Government and the appointment of a Medical Officer to conduct detailed survey was sanctioned.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

497. The Labour Welfare Board continued its activities during the year and reviewed the labour conditions. The following were some of the important subjects considered by the Board :—

Labour Welfare Board.

1. Measures to be taken under the Labour Act, in the event of lightning strikes.

2. Preventing employment of school-going children in beedi factories.

3. Proposals regarding starting of training centres in cottage industries like toy-making, mat-weaving basket-making, besides cotton-spinning at Kolar Gold Field.

4. Registration of the Hotel Workers' Association under the Mysore Labour Act.

5. Introduction of legislation regarding Weekly Holidays Act.

6. Opening of a Civil Dispensary for the benefit of Nandydroog Mines.

7. Investigation of conditions of women labourers.

498. The Board also considered the following resolutions passed by the Mysore State Women's Conference held at Davangere.—

(i) Extension of maternity leave.
(ii) Reduction of working hours for women in factories.
(iii) Provision of creche for children in mills and factories.
(iv) Provision of conveyance to employees if the distance from their houses be more than a mile.
(v) Increase of leisure interval in factories.
(vi) Appointment of a Committee to consider welfare of women.

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499. In September 1945 three Lady Members were nominated to represent the interests of women labourers on the Labour Welfare Board,

500. The Minister for Labour as the Delegate for Mysore attended the 7th Labour Conference held at New Delhi during November 1945 accompanied by the Labour Commissioner as Adviser.

501. Out of the three candidates sent to Bombay for undergoing training in Mill Labour Officers' course in 1944, one is now on foreign service with the Government of India, and the other two have since been appointed as Assistant Commissioners of Labour. The appointment of three Labour Probationers was sanctioned.

502. The following were among the important proposals sanctioned during the year .—

1. Reorganisation of the Department and placing it and the staff on permanent and pensionable basis.

2. A statistical section for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics.

3. Executive Assistants to the Assistant Commissioners of Labour for the collection of statistics, inspection of Labour Associations and to promote labour welfare.

and 4. Appointment of a whole-time Assistant Commissioner of Labour for Bangalore Division with the necessary staff.

Labour legislation.

503. Questions relating to Industrial Diseases Act with special reference to *silicosis*, amendment of the Mysore Labour Act, Enactment of Employment of Children Act, Unemployment Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers and Rules for the conduct of elections to the Executive Committees of Labour Associations registered under the Mysore Labour Act, were under the consideration of Government.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

504. There were 269 (250) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 21 (21) were limited by guarantee and 248 (229) limited by shares. Twenty-one (32) new companies were registered during the year, all of which were limited by shares. Nine of them were public and 12 private. Two companies went into voluntary liquidation. There were 148 (148) companies incorporated outside the State. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 91 (86).

505. Forty-nine societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act during the year, leaving 471 societies on the register at the close of the year.

506. Under the Mysore Insurance Act, 6 (4) companies were registered and 46 (29) renewed their registration. The number of licensed Insurance Agents was 2,474 (1,710).

507. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act was 83 (91), leaving 487 firms on the register at the end of the year.

508. A notification was issued on 26th December 1945 whereby under Rule 9 of the Rule 94-A of the Defence of India Rules in force in Mysore, exemption was granted to the issue of capital by a company (other than a banking company, insurance company, or a provident-fund society incorporated as a company), provided that the value of the consideration involved in any previous issue of securities made by such company within twelve months next preceding such issue shall not exceed in all one lakh of rupees. This concession was extended to cases when the issue of capital did not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs by another notification, dated 9th February 1946. The Mysore Companies Act, 1938, was further amended by inserting a new Section 277 H. H. and substituting a new section for 277 (1) regarding the Banking Companies (Amendment Act No. VI of of 1946). A draft notification calling for objections regarding the amendment of Rules 16 and 16-A of the Mysore Insurance Rules was issued in October 1945. National Savings Certificates were treated as approved as securities under Section 282 (b) 1 and 2 of the Mysore Companies Act in pursuance of a notification issued in December 1945. General.

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

509. The Postal Department recommended the opening of post offices in 104 villages in the State. A Post Office was opened in Hole-Narsipur Fort and the Post Offices at Harihar North Camp, South Camp and French Rocks R. S. were closed. The experimental offices at Kuduru, Motaganahalli, Sirigere, and Anjanapura were made permanent. There were in all 588 (587) Post Offices in the State, of which four were head offices, 85 (85)

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combined offices, 47 (47) sub-offices and 452 (451) branch offices. Post boxes existed in 1,152 villages including two new boxes that were fixed during the year. Daily Mail Service was introduced in Kolala by appointing an extra departmental mail carrier. Owing to the collapse of the Bhadra Bridge near Balehonnur, mails were directed *via* Mudigere and Kottigehar. The locked-bag system was in force in 57 (56) villages. At the end of the year, there were 85 (85) telegraph offices of which 18 were guaranteed offices, the remaining 67 (67) being non-guaranteed ones.

Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters.

510. Four thousand seven hundred and fourteen radio licenses of different kinds were issued. The revenue realised was Rs. 50,346, including the surcharge.

511. Nine prosecutions were launched. Seven cases were disposed of with fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5. Of the remaining two, one was under trial and the other was compounded on payment of the departmental dues by the party.

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore

512. The condition of reception of programmes from the Akashvani improved considerably after the resumption of the medium-wave broadcast. The Director of the All-India Radio, Madras, who was requested to study the working of the Station and suggest improvements, has made a report to Government. Proposals for the reorganization of the work of the station were under consideration. The scheme for the reorganisation of the scales of salary of the staff in Akashvani was sanctioned from 1st July 1945.

513. With a view to improving reception conditions all over the State and particularly in Bangalore City, a detailed reception survey in the various districts was proposed. In this connection the establishment of a sub-station having low-power medium-wave transmitter in Bangalore was under consideration. The work of erecting an independent trunk-telephone line between Bangalore and Mysore for broadcast purposes is also being considered.

514. The Board of Management met five times during the year and the total expenditure on the working of the station amounted to Rs. 78,799 (Rs. 63,617).

(vii) Economic Development and Planning

515. The Economic Conference which was revived in July 1943 was reconstituted and expanded and its work distributed among six Policy Committees for (1) Education, (2) Agriculture, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health, (5) Public Works and Transport and (6) Sericulture, for formulation and consideration of development schemes. A Committee for Co-ordination and Finance was also set up not only for reviewing and co-ordinating the work of the Policy Committees but also for considering the financial aspect of the schemes formulated by the Committees and suggesting ways and means of finding the necessary resources. Details of these schemes are contained in the two volumes of "Development Schemes of Mysore" and brief indications are furnished in "An Introduction to the Development Schemes of Mysore", which forms a companion volume to these publications.

516. The 208 schemes, are tentatively estimated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 28·9 crores non-recurring and Rs. 20 crores recurring. Of these schemes, the Policy Committees have disposed of 165 during the year and the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance had, after scrutiny of 108 schemes, decided to drop 20 relatively less important or urgent ones and approved of the remaining 88 schemes with a total expenditure, as revised, of Rs. 1,106.01 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 551.98 lakhs recurring. The recommendations of the Policy Committees and of the Committee for Co-ordination and Finance on each of the schemes considered by them were under the consideration of Government.

517. Thirteen schemes were formulated for the development of general education at an estimated cost of Rs. 193.94 lakhs non-recurring, and recurring expenditure ranging from Rs. 140.83 lakhs in the first to Rs. 247.43 lakhs in the fifth year. Among the important proposals were the expansion of primary education and the expansion of post-primary or middle school education. Under education a programme for opening ten high schools, 86 Middle Schools and 400 primary schools all over the State were approved. In addition to the usual grant to the University, a further allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs was made and the starting of two additional Intermediate Colleges at Davangere and at Hassan, respectively was sanctioned. Education.

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Electric Power.

518. Sanction was accorded, in continuation of the first stage of the Jog Power Project, costing Rs. 242 lakhs which is now nearing completion, to the first five-year programme of power development at an estimated cost of five crores of rupees. Incidentally, a liberal grant of Rs. 20 lakhs was made for the extension of the rural electrification scheme and further facilities granted to encourage the use of electrically-driven pumps for irrigation with a special officer appointed for this purpose.

Irrigation.

519. Out of the thirty-four major irrigation projects under the five-year programme, sanction was given already to 10 at a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs for bringing about 40,000 acres under irrigation in the immediate future. Besides this, the Tunga project near Sakrebyle expected to irrigate 27,000 acres was sanctioned recently and the construction of the Lakkavalli Reservoir across Bhadra River, designed to bring an additional 1,80,000 acres under irrigation, had been taken up with provision to generate power to the extent of 17,000 H.P. Increased attention was given to the restoration of minor tanks all over the State with a provision for this purpose in the budget for 1946-47 of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Agriculture & Veterinary.

520. The more important agricultural and veterinary schemes were put on hand, arrangements were made for the purchase of 26 tractors from U. S. A. and 50 from surplus military stocks. The scheme of distribution of improved varieties of seeds, manure and agricultural implements to the raiyats was continued. The opening of an experimental agricultural farm at Anandapuram in Shimoga District and of 21 Veterinary dispensaries all over the State were sanctioned.

Public Health and Medical Services.

521. Provision was made under Medical service for the construction of hospital buildings and nurses' quarters on a larger scale and for starting some mobile and rural dispensaries, and the Central Leper Asylum as well as for equipping the Tuberculosis Hospital and Cardiac Disease Hospital at Bangalore. In addition to a health centre opened at Seringapatam, the establishment of eleven such units in Kadur District, and one at Sowlanga in Shimoga District was sanctioned lately.

Town Planning, Drainage and Water Supply.

522. A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was made to the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board for a programme of layout of new extensions, re-housing and slum clearance Projects for the improvement of underground drainages c

Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Shimoga Town and improved water supply to certain important towns and one village, *viz.*, Turuvanur, were sanctioned. The Beggar Colony at Bangalore is to be started shortly.

Rural development.

523. In addition to measures adopted for improving the administration of 20,061 village panchayets in the State, the grant for Rural Development was increased to Rs. 15 lakhs with a further provision of four lakhs of rupees and grants of Rs. 5 and 6 lakhs, respectively, for the improvement of rural water supply and communications. A special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for schemes of special amenities to the Depressed Classes.

Industries.

524. On the industrial side, work was completed on the Rod and Strip Mill at Bhadravati and the extensions of Steel Foundry and Machine-shop were in progress; provision being made also for the erection of the Electric Pig Iron Furnace and expansion of central plant. The expansion of the Dichromate Factory at Belagola was sanctioned and additional equipment installed at the Government Implement Factory at Hassan. The proposal to open a branch of the latter at Chitaldrug was under consideration. Work was already in progress at the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, for the manufacture on an extended scale of electric motors, starters, switch-gears and accessories. The proposal to start 62 additional centres of instruction in Cottage and Rural Industries was taken up.

525. Of the Schemes formulated for the development of sericulture in Mysore, sanction was accorded to the opening of a Sericultural Institute at Channapatna and two new hill stations for the rearing of univoltine and bivoltine races of silk-worms. Sanction was also accorded for the supply of manure to sericulturists. Among the schemes of other departments, sanction was accorded to the establishment of a Fishery Research Station and Acquarium at Krishnarajasagar and for the reforestation of maidan areas by stocking 10,000 acres with fuel plants.

526. The success of the planning programme being dependent very much on the availability of trained personnel the need was anticipated last year and 26 candidates were deputed abroad for advanced industrial and technical training. A further batch of 39 students was selected for the year for foreign training in several subjects such as industry, agriculture and livestock. Besides, it was

arranged to send 25 persons each year to the Veterinary Colleges in India and a School for training 50 stock-men every year was started.

527. One hundred and ninety-five radio receiving sets intended for community listening in rural areas have been secured from the Government of India at a total cost of Rs. 27,000 and it was proposed to distribute those sets among big and important villages provided with electricity. In view of the possibilities of extending lift irrigation in the Talaparige areas of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts by means of the Persian wheel, sanction was accorded for the Purchase of 12 Persian wheels from Messrs. Kirlosker Brothers and the Department of Agriculture was arranging for their distribution. Sanction was also accorded for the supply of electric pumps on hire-purchase system and of electric power at concessional rates for irrigation to popularise its use on a larger scale.

528. The Technical Mission of Messrs. Courtaulds, Ltd., (London) visited the State in May 1946, and inspected the possible sites at Krishnarajasagara, Bhadravati and Harihar for the starting a Rayon factory.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute

529. The Managing Committee of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st July 1945. The Committee held eight meetings as against nine in the previous year.

530. The Institute started its third year of working from 1st July 1945, and the number of students admitted during the year was 172, bringing the total strength to 426. Training was given in the following seventeen courses of study :—

1. Machinists,
2. Welding Technology,
3. Instrument Mechanics,
4. Automobile Engineering,
5. Boilers & Engines,
6. Metal work,
7. Mechanical Draughtsmanship and Estimating,
8. Civil Draughtsmanship and Estimating,

9. Electrical Technology,
10. Radio Technology,
11. Cinematography,
12. Sound Recording,
13. Ceramics and Refractories,
14. Glass Technology,
15. Mining,
16. Tailoring and Dress Making, and
17. Printing.

531. The third year students of all sections, except Radio Technology, underwent practical training for a period of three months in various workshops, factories and studios in and outside the State. The third year syllabuses of the several courses were passed by the concerned Advisory Committees.

Examinations.

532. Certificate and Diploma examinations for the second and third year students were conducted during the year. Out of 135 candidates for the Certificate Examination, 101 passed including seven that passed in first class and out of 114 students for the Diploma Examination 110 passed, including fifteen that secured first class.

Educatinal tours.

533. Educational tours were undertaken for the second and third year students of all sections.

Scholarships.

534. One Merit and four Backward Community scholarships to each of the 16 sections of the Institute, as also three scholarships and five free-ships to dependents of military employees, were sanctioned. The District Boards and Municipal Councils continued to grant scholarships to enable candidates of the respective places to undergo training in the Institute, the total number of scholarships so granted being 37. The International General Electric Company of India, Ltd., have endowed a scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem to the student of the Electrical Technology section who comes out first in the Certificate Examination.

Finance.

535. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 9,23,300, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,86,500..

Equipment.

536. The purchase of additional machinery costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs to be imported from the United Kingdom & U. S. A. was sanctioned.

Buildings.

537. The Public Works Range, specially constituted for the construction of buildings for the Institute, continued to work during the year. The total outlay incurred on the

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new building up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,16,000. All the three floors of the new building were completed and some more subsidiary works were also executed.

Hostel and Canteen.

538. The Institute hostel continued to work during the year as also the Institute Canteen with the help of the Government grant and donations received from the public.

Library.

539. The total number of technical books in the library at the end of the year was 2,236.

Furniture.

540. The furniture required for the Institute was continued to be manufactured in the Carpentry section, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,913. The supply of furniture was made to other Government departments at prescribed rates.

541. Of the two films "Picturesque Mysore" and "Gold Mining in Mysore" the production of which was undertaken by the Institute, the film "Picturesque Mysore" was completed except for the sound recording portion. A portion of this film was purchased by the Government of India.

Visitors.

542. Visitors to the Institute during the year included Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, Mr. Martin Greasy of U.S.A. Dr. D. M. Sen, Secretary, Central Board of Education, Mr. S. H. Sen Gupta, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India. Mr. H. K. Kripalani, Industrial Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. J. V. Connally, Leader of the British Aircraft Mission, Members of the Iron and Steel Panel (Minor) of the Government of India and delegates to the Indian Science Congress and to the Technical Educational Conference.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

543. The large building works that were in various stages of construction during the year were the Tuberculosis Sanatorium near the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 3,39,000, the first floor of the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,03,000, the Cardiac Block attached to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,16,900, the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, costing Rs. 4,06,000, the extension of the out-patient block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs, 1,00,000, the Nurses' quarters, Mysore, costing Rs. 2,40,000, the Radiology Block in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,00,000, the extension of the administrative block in P. K. Sanatorium, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,50,000, the General Hospital, Tumkur, costing Rs. 3,86,000, the Col. Crawford Hospital, Saklespur, costing Rs. 1,14,200, 100 living quarters in the Provincial Reserve Police Lines, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,80,650, (work completed), 90 additional units in Provincial Reserve Police Lines, Bangalore, costing Rs, 2,97,000, the Natural Science Block of Central College, costing Rs. 3,62,000, the New Infantry Lines, Mysore, costing Rs. 3,36,170, the Infantry Lines, Bhadravathi, costing Rs. 2,04,900, the Canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, costing Rs. 1,75,000, the Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, costing Rs. 1,22,000, the food godowns at Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravati, costing Rs. 1,65,000, the Beggars' Colony, Magadi Road, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,20,000 and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, costing Rs. 2,55,000. A number of buildings of different departments were taken up during the year for construction or improvements at an outlay of Rs. 44,86,169.

544. Cement and iron materials were not readily obtainable for some time and the scarcity of food materials also hampered work to a large extent.

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Bridges.

545. The following important bridge works were in progress during the year:—

1.	The bridge across the Bhadra river near Holehonnur ...	Rs. 2,25,000
2.	The bridge across the Bhadra river near Kalasa in Mudigere Taluk ...	,, 1,54,000
3.	The bridge near Chandakavadi across Suvarnavathi, Chamarajanagar Taluk.	,, 78,673
4.	The bridge across the Cauvery near Paschimavahini ...	,, 55,000
5.	The bridge across the Arkavathi river near Kankanhalli ...	,, 2,15,000

Roads.

546. A total length of 30 miles and 6 furlongs of cement concrete roads were completed by the end of June 1946.

547. No State Fund or District Fund Roads were newly constructed during the year. Under inter-village communications, a total length of 480 1/8 miles of roads were formed.

The important road works in progress were :—

1.	Opening a chord road from Yesvanthapur to Bangalore-Magadi road ...	Rs. 1,33,000
2.	Second stage of the chord road from 3/64 of Bangalore-Magadi-Hassan road to 2/6 of Madras Cannanore Road	,, 60,000
3.	Improving the Hill road from Kuntedevaragudi to Kyathedevaragudi (the formation of the road is nearing completion) ...	,, 1,00,000
4.	Improving the Ghat Section of Bangalore-Mangalore road (work completed)	,, 68,000

548. Twenty four works under Railway Cess Fund were also in progress, including eight road works in Tumkur Division (4 completed). Two out of the 5 road works that were in progress in Kadur Division were completed during the year.

Reconditioning of Roads.

549. The reconditioning of first priority roads of military importance continued to be in progress on Bangalore-Tumkur, Chitaldrug-Harihar roads and Madras-Cannanore Road, (Kolar side.) Some of the narrow embankments and bridges were also widened to meet the increased military traffic. Cement concreting of roads for a length of 30 miles six furlongs was completed.

550. The formation of an Aerodrome at Mandakalli was completed and opened for service. The Aerodrome at Jakkur near Bangalore, which was in possession of the military authorities, was handed back to the charge of the Public Works Department.

Aerodromes.

551. Twenty one works relating to drainage were in progress at a cost of Rs. 1,11,316. Six items of work relating to sanitary fittings to buildings were completed at a total outay of Rs. 1,20,041.

Sanitary Engineering.

552. Several important major schemes were taken up during the year, by the Architect's Section. Twenty nine schemes for the Education Department, 5 for the University, 21 for Medical, 2 for Veterinary, 42 for residential and miscellaneous buildings and for Palace buildings were dealt with in addition to 20 major schemes under Town Planning and Survey and layout plans. The work of conservation of temples and other monuments was carried out by the Public Works Department according to drawings and sketches prepared by the Government Architect.

Architect's Section.

553. Donations to the exent of Rs. 2,36,000 were offered by several philanthropic persons for the construction of public buildings and hospitals. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit Madhugiri and Pavagada. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja visited Tumkur District. (The Dewan toured in the Chitaldrug, Hassan and Shimoga Districts during the year.)

General.

Irrigation.

554. The reorganisation of the Irrigation Circle, the formation of new divisions and several sub-divisions were sanctioned. The Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field Water Works, which were added on to the jurisdiction of the Water Supply Division in April 1945, continued to work satisfactorily. In view of the increasing demand for water, both in the City and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, several large works were undertaken. An additional sub-division was sanctioned for the charge of water works of Mysore and Mandya Districts. Under post-war development schemes, a scheme for supplying water to Bangalore from the Cauvery river, at a cost of

Irrigation Works—Tanks.

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Rs. 3½ crores, and another scheme costing Rs. 32 lakhs for supplying water from the Krishnarajasagar to Mysore City are under consideration. The pay of the graduate surveyor was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per mensem. Twenty one engineering graduate surveyors, most of whom were surveyors working in the Department, were appointed as Probationery Assistant Engineers. Three graduate surveyors were granted scholarships and deputed abroad for training in the various branches of engineering.

555. In view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions and failure of crops, 416 distress relief works, at a cost of Rs. 4,94,580, were sanctioned in the three districts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug. As a measure of relief, the raiyats' liability in regard to the maintenance of tanks was waived in the affected areas and the liability in respect of the restoration of works was deferred in several cases. A ten-year programme of restoration of the large number of major and minor tanks, aggregating Rs. 25,000, is under consideration. In accordance with a five-year programme of irrigation works, consisting of 29 works approved by Government in October 1944, 11 projects were sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 98 lakhs. These projects when completed are expected to irrigate 40,000 acres. In connection with the major scheme of the Tunga Anicut works, a Special Committee was constituted to go into the questionof the suitability of the channel alignment in regard to antimalaria works and crop-planning. The Brindavan Gardens continued to be maintained as a beauty spot and tourist resort. The total number of minor tanks in the State was 21,508, of which 5,697 were restored upto the end of June 1946.

Anicuts and Channels.

556. Forty-eight important irrigation works were in progress during the year. Among the large works of this class, mention may be made of the Kanva Reservoir works at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,72,760.

557. The total length of the several channels was 1,899 miles irrigating a total extent of 2,36,206 acres.

558. The total grant to the various irrigation works the execution of which was undertaken by the Irrigation Department was Rs. 1,14,47,140.

Krishnarajsagar and Allied Works.

559. The Krishnarajsagar Working Committee met twice during the year and discussed various irrigation development schemes under the Krishnarajsagar and Irwin Canal Works. The regulation of water in the Reservoir was attended to as per rules of regulation. The issues for power generation at Sivasamudram and for irrigation under the Irwin Canal and other channels were affected by the comparatively low level of water in the Reservoir. The maximum level recorded in July 1945 was 120·38. The reservoir level fell down to 62·70 which is the lowest level for the past 10 years. The Facts Finding Committee and the Irrigation Development Committee met three times during the year after inspection of the Irwin Canal area for any changes or measures required in the present triennial rotation of the "Block System of Irrigation" adopted in the Irwin Canal area.

560. The length of channels under the Vani Vilas Sagar is 97½ miles. These are maintained with an outlay of Rs. 9,643. An extent of 10,180 acres was irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar.

Jog Power Scheme.

561. The total outlay on the Civil Engineering works relating to this scheme up to the end of June 1946 was Rs. 2,26,24,474 against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 1,96,47,400. Works of the Electrical Section, costing Rs. 6,02,873, were also executed by the Civil Engineering establishment. The main works—Anicut at Karagal at a cost of Rs. 13,37,033 were completed. The causeway for conveying the heavy machinery was completed by the middle of December 1945, and all the heavy machinery were conveyed before the end of March 1946.

562. The payment of awards by the Revenue Department for the land acquired for the water spread of the Hirebhasgar Lake amounted to Rs. 27,55,142. The raising of the bridge across Sharavati on Sagar-Hosanagar Road and the construction of a new road on the left bank of the Sharavathi from Hirebhasgar to join Bhatkal Road were taken up.

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(ii) Railways.

563. The open line mileage owned by the State, and the District Boards was 757·75 the same as last year. Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

564. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 712·89 (Rs. 703·02) lakhs. The capital outlay during the year was 9·87 (1·48). The total gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 180·40 (Rs. 168·60) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 124·46 (Rs. 118·22) lakhs, the surplus profits and guaranteed interest being Rs. 1·52 (Rs. 2·03) lakhs. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 54·42 lakhs (Rs. 48·35).

565. There was an increase of Rs. 11·80 and Rs. 6·07 lakhs in Gross and Net Revenue, respectively. The percentage of return on Capital and the gross earning for the year 1945-46 were the highest on record.

Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

566. The gross earnings of the lines worked by Madras ahd Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·44 (Rs. 2·24) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·21 (Rs. 1·46) lakhs resulting in a net earning of Rs. 1·23 (Rs. 0·78) lakhs.

Depreciation Fund.

567. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 128·50 (Rs. 90·01) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 42·97 (Rs. 40·96) was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railways. After deducting a sum of Rs. 3·77 (Rs. 2·47) lakhs on account of replacements and renewals charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 167·71 (Rs. 128·50) lakhs at the end of the year.

Stores

568. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 20·82 (Rs. 19·04) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 39·14 (Rs. 22·55) lakhs were added during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 34·79 (Rs. 20·75) lakhs were issued, leaving a closing balance Rs. 25·17 (20·95) lakhs at the close of the year.

Train Service

569. There was a slight increase in passenger train services as compared with the previous year. The speed of the passenger was reduced to admit putting on more coaches to accommodate passengers. Most of the trains that

were cancelled on accout of war conditions were reintroduced.

570. There were no accidents of a serious nature involving loss of life, except for 16 cases of trespassers who were injured and kllled. Accidents

571. There were 10 cases of derailment of goods trains and 8 cases of passenger trains due to different causes and 18 cases of parting of trains due to the breakage of coupling screws of goods vehicles.

572. The work relating to the strengthening of the Bangalore-Mysore track and the remodelling of the goods yard at Bangalore and Yeswantpur was in progress. An engineering survey of a line to connect Chitaldrug with Rayadrug was sanctioned. Among the schemes that are under consideration are electrification of certain sections, remodelling of several stations, improving the standard of tract, providing additional quarters to the staff, formation of engineering workshops and reorganisation of the Signals Branch. General

573. Two months' pay as War and Victory Bonus was given to all non-gazetted employees of the Department in recognisation of the strenuous work done by them during the period of War. Interim relief was also sanctioned to the employees, pending the examination of the question of reorganisation of the Department. The payment of Dearness Allowance was continued during the year at enhanced rates. Relief to employees

574. Questions relating to up-to-date Traffic Train Control system, Suburban Electric Railways for Bangalore, Electrification of Mysore-Bangalore City Section, improved signalling arrangements, construction of New quarters for essential staff improvement of communications, Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalyam Railway, and arrangements for traffic survey for the proposed Bhatkal Harbour were some of the important development schemes in the post-war Railway plan.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board.

575. The Mysore Traffic Board was reconstituted with effect from 1st June 1946 for a period of two years.

576. Reciprocal arrangements were entered into with the Coorg administration and the Madras Government in

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regard to taxation exemption of private motor vehicles (non-transport) transferred from one Province to another during a tax quarter.

577. The Civil Motor Cycles Control Order, 1945 was issued but was later repealed by the Mysore Motor Cycles Control Order, 1946. The Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, and the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1946, were duly promulgated in the State with a view to regulating the price and distribution of the vehicles in conformity with British Indian Control Orders. The Inspector-General of Police was appointed the Motor Transport Controller for the State under the above Orders.

578. The maximum bus fares in the State per mile per passenger was reduced from 12 pies to 10 pies with effect from 1st December 1945.

579. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1946, introducing in the State with effect from 1st July 1946 the scheme of insuring motor vehicles against third party risks, was passed and was repealed by the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Third Amendment) Act 1946.

580. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945, were issued under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, consistent with the British Indian Motor Vehicles Rules. These rules came into force with effect from 5th September 1945.

581. The following amendments were made in the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944 :—

582. The age-limit of drivers of transport motor vehicles was reduced from 21 to 20 years.

583. Driving licenses and Registration certificates issued by appropriate military authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 were recognised in Mysore.

584. The disability for Government officers to serve on the Traffic Board and the District Traffic Advisory Committees in their official capacity as Ex-officio members on account of financial interest in transport undertakings, was removed.

585. Legislation and rules relating to insurance of motor vehicles against third party Risks was introduced from 1st July 1946.

(iv) Electrical Department.

586. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,33,031. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 63,42,871, giving a net return of 12·08 per cent on capital cost. The quantity of power sold during the year was 287,144,746 units. The number of street lights increased to 19,468 as against 17,118 during the previour year. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38-A. Hydro-Electric Works", exclusive of "Stock and Suspense", amounted to Rs. 1,07,89,940 and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 27,903. During the latter months of the year, the Department suffered an unprecedented set back by way of water shortage for power generation purposes, owing to the low water level at Krishnaraja Sagar Reservoir consequent to the failure of the monsoons and the diversion of the available water at the Dam for irrigation purposes due to acute food situation in the State. This necessitated the imposition of restriction on loads of large power consumers. The position, however, improved from about early June 1946 and the anxiety completely relieved thereafter.

587. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply was extended was 225, the same as last year.

588. An expenditure of Rs. 30,956 was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 3,13,324 on the supply of power to irrigation pumps of the number of which increased from 691 to 822. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased by 3,469 and the total at the end of the year stood at 63,079 (59,610). The amount spent on the extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system and other capital works was Rs. 4,50,174. The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 9,22,539. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,33,47,556 (Rs. 1,27,93,321) on account of electrical works and 9,10,000 (Rs. 7,80,000) on account of a portion of the capital of the Krishnarajasagara Dam.

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Power generation and distribution.

589. The power generated during the year was 30,36,59,300 (28,59,89,000) units and the total instantaneous demand was 69,745 H.P. (66,086 H.P.). The number of power and lighting installations stood at 7,041 and 56,038, respectively, at the end of the year.

Stores.

590. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,03,38,353 and articles worth Rs. 90,47,707 were purchased during the year. Receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 61,21,824. Stores of the value of Rs. 1,73,62,740 were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand of the value of Rs 81,45,144.

Workshops.

591. The Departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Mysore together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 54,322 (Rs. 54,352).

Interruptions and accidents.

592. There was one pre-arranged shut-down lasting for 5 hours and 40 minutes on the Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore transmission systems. There were 15 (10) cases of fatal accidents.

Finance.

593. The gross receipts of the Department, inclusive of receipts under "Automatic Telephones", amounted to Rs. 1,03,33,031 (Rs. 93,71,759). The noticeable heavy increase, as compared with previous year is due to earlier termination of the labour strike at Kolar Gold Field Mines, the withdrawal of Obscuration Order and the reservicing some village panchayet street lights that had been disconnected for non-payment of dues.

General,

594. The work of rehabilitating the Sivasamudram Station was completed during the year by putting into commission the four remaining Generators; thus all the ten Generators were reconditioned by end of June 1946. The work is in full swing in the construction of a second circuit transmission line from Mysore to Bhadravati and so far it has progressed up to Hassan. The work of establishing a communication between three generating stations is in progress and the lines for a distance of about 40 miles between Bhadravati and Jog are to be completed. The work connected with the conversion of Bangalore System from 35 k.v. to 78 k.v. is completed.

595. In order to assist the "grow more food" campaign, the Department gave several concessions for the installation of power pumps. More than 100 pumping installations were serviced during the year and another 200 installations are expected to be serviced during the 1st half-year of 1946-47. An order was issued waiving the the minimum in cases where the cost of power supply to each 3 H.P. pump does not exceed Rs. 3,000 and reducing the line minimum from 5 per cent to 3 per cent in cases where the capital cost of power supply exceeds Rs. 3,000 but not Rs. 5,000. The levy of 15 per cent stock incidentals on the irrigation pumping sets issued to purchasers and taken delivery of in the Departmental stores at Bangalore was waived. The hire-purchase rules were also modified allowing repayment in easier instalments. Eighteen per cent establishment and tools and plant charges, usually leviable in respect of 'Contribution works', were specially waived in cases of works done by the Department for installing and wiring the irrigation pumping sets for consumers. A further extension of Jog Power Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 500 lakhs for execution within a period of 5 years ending June 1950 comprising of additional units, transmission lines and necessary step-down stations and distribution systems throughout the State was sanctioned. The schemes regarding the introduction of Trolley Bus System in Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, and the electrification of railway between Bangalore and Mysore were under the consideration of Government.

596. The work connected with the extension of Bangalore City Telephone System for an additional 400 subscribers is expected to be completed about the end of the year 1946.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER IX.—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(i) Geology.

597. The reorganisation of the Department, which was sanctioned in October 1944, was given effect to from the 13th November 1945. The most important feature of this reorganisation was the constitution of three divisional units, the work in each division being in direct charge of a Senior Officer of the Department. The Dewan visited the Bellara Gold Mines and the Bageshpur Kaolin Works on the 8th November 1945 and the Geophysical Survey operations at Ingladhal on the 15th March 1946. Four post-graduate students of the Mysore University were given practical training in mining, prospecting, etc., for a period of about 3 months at the Bellara Gold Mines, Bageshpur Kaolin Works and other places.

Minerals other than gold.

598. The minerals produced in the State, other than gold, included asbestos, chromite, corundum, felspar, manganese, kaolin, magnesite, mica, soapstone, staurolite, quartz, graphite, iron ores, and ornamental stones, of the estimated value of Rs. 6,55,600 (Rs. 10,40,000). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 44,368 (Rs. 40,564). The total area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 65,303 (65,405) acres. In addition, about 28 acres of land were held under licenses to quarry ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 324 (301). The aggregate value of the various minerals, which were supplied by the Department to the several industrial concerns was Rs. 75,500 (Rs. 51,200). The total number of applications received for exploitation of minerals was 153.

599. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 34,400 tons of Kemmangandi iron ore, 345 tons of manganese ore and 38,055 tons of limestone.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

600. Intensive survey and prospecting for economic minerals were carried out in three divisions. The area round about Yelwal, Mysore Taluk, was surveyed to locate

pegmatite deposits for their possible content of uranium and other radio-active minerals. A few samples are being analysed. Several reefs of white quartz were located in an area within a radius of about 15 miles from Mysore and are estimated to yield about 7,000 tons. Some new deposits of beryl, corundum and potash felspar were located in an area of 30 square miles in Idegondanahalli, Kabbur and Dodkadanur villages in Hole-Narsipur taluk. The mineral survey conducted in an area of about 200 square miles in western parts of Sagar taluk, round about Jog, resulted in the location of some new deposits of China clay, quartz, potstone, iron ore and road metal. It is estimated that the kaolin deposits discovered near Hirebhasgar contain in the aggregate about ½ million tons of coloured, low grade China clay which is expected to be useful for manufacturing firebricks and potteries. The iron ore deposits occurring near Chattanahalli, Kumsi taluk, are estimated to yield about 4,23,000 tons of iron ore.

Geophysical survey work.

601. Geophysical survey operations were conducted over an area of about 100 acres near Ingladhal, Chitaldrug District to trace copper ore. The electrical measurements were made along 78 lines totalling 60,560 ft. involving 3,917 determinations.

Chemical Laboratory.

602. Eighty-six samples involving the determination of 445 constituents were analysed in the Chemical Laboratory. In the Geological Laboratory, the examination and identification of minerals were carried out as usual. One hundred and sixteen enquiries of scientific and economic interest were received and disposed of. Collections of Mysore Rocks and minerals were presented to three educational institutions. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition of 1945 at Mysore City as in previous years.

Special schemes.

603. Further progress was made in gold mining operations at Bellara. The opening of the reef disclosed the existence of about 4,000 tons of gold-bearing quartz (estimated to yield about 2,000 ozs. of gold). Other streaks and pockets of gold have also been revealed. Air compressor units, pneumatic hoist, pumps, drills and other mechanical equipments were installed.

604. Mining of kaolin in the Nandihalli and Appenahalli areas was continued, the former area revealing rich

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

deposits. Nine thousand and eight hundred tons of kaolin were mined and 2,400 tons were used for levigation, recovering 480 tons of refined China clay. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for investigation in connection with the scheme for manufacture of cement asbestos sheets.

605. The total revenue, excluding royalty on gold was Rs. 1,58,719 (Rs. 1,03,035). The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 1,53,730.

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

606. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundydroog mines. The total output of gold and silver was 168,325·202 (187,827·672) ozs., and 12,143·287 (14,239·04) ozs., respectively. The total value realised was £ 2,567,254 (£ 2,675,563) showing a decrease of £ 1,08,309 owing to the drop in production on account of labour strikes and restricted supply of electric power. The Companies paid a total dividend of £ 1,02,543 (£ 1,14,264), showing a decrease of £ 11,721. Out of a total demand of Rs. 13,40,978 (Rs. 20,34,428) under royalty on gold and silver, a sum of Rs. 10,63,608 (Rs. 18,40,301) was collected. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,48,52,589 (Rs. 1,52,18,368) under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs. 1,10,47,392 (Rs. 1,32,01,830) was collected.

607. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Reviewing Committee, a gross relief of Rs. 21,77,000, Rs. 15,49,000 and Rs. 18,20,000 to Mysore, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines, respectively, was sanctioned for the year 1945. The net relief payable was Rs. 14,32,000, Rs. 10,75,000 and Rs. 12,80,000 respectively.

608. The total demand under Mining Revenue (other than gold), including geological receipts, was Rs. 1,28,945 (Rs. 65,957), of which an amount of Rs. 1,25,431 (Rs. 64,069) was collected.

Mining Labour.

609. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 19,089 (23,228). In the gold mines, 16,412 (17,498) were employed. Of these 200 were Europeans, 386 Anglo-Indians and 15,826 Indians. Nine thousand

five hundred and fifty persons were employed underground and 6,862 on the surface, including 858 women. The working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

610. The total number of accidents was 202 (171) and of this, 18 were fatal and 184 serious. Enquiries were instituted in all these cases. In the 18 fatal accidents, 24 were either killed or died subsequently as a result of the injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·01 per thousand persons employed. Of the fatal accidents which occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, 14 were unavoidable, 3 were due to recklessness and one due to negligence. Accidents.

611. Forty-nine (46) claims for compensation, comprising 22 (11) fatal, one permanent total disablement and 26 (34) permanent partial disablement cases, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field, and the compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 41,079 (Rs. 26,273). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 23,920 (Rs. 26,002) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,86,561 (Rs. 2,72,401) in 476 (712) cases of Silicosis was also paid. Workmen's Compensation.

612. Fifteen (14) licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives from magazines and 13 licenses for the possession and sale of gun powder and fireworks. The District Magistrates issued 465 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of smaller quantities of explosives. All the main magazines covered by the licenses granted by Government and all the daily supply magazines in the Kolar Gold Field were inspected by the officers of the Department. There were in all 20 (14) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of five (1) persons and serious injuries to 19 (16) others. Explosives.

613. There were twelve (4) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of 12 persons on whom fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 were imposed. Prosecutions.

614. One hundred and ninety-nine (200) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules during the calendar year 1945 for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of Petroleum

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dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 7,034,417 (5,863,274) and 23,24,478 (2,072,694) gallons, respectively. In addition 62,371 (1,19,544) gallons of power alcohol manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, was blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel. The operation of the Mysore Power Alcohol Act (No. VIII of 1939) which had been temporarily withdrawn in Tumkur and Bangalore Districts was again brought into force with effect from 1st September 1946.

Carbide of Calcium.

615. Twenty-seven (22) licenses for the storage of carbide of calcium were current during the year.

CHAPTER X.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

616. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was reverted to the Public Works Department. The post of a Deputy Director of Public Health was sanctioned. Eight Health Probationers were appointed during the year and 3 Health Probationers were sent to Calcutta for training in Diploma in Public Health. District Health Officers for the districts of Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug were appointed during the year.

617. The state of public health was generally satisfactory with a decrease in the incidence of malaria and practically no outbreaks of smallpox and cholera. There was, however, an increase in the incidence of plague, but the total deaths recorded in the State declined from 1,12,711 in 1944 to 99,768 in 1945. There was a decrease in the incidence of malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea. Malaria control work under the supervision of the Department was continued.

618 Seven hundred and eighty-six (768) deaths from cholera were reported. As a preventive measure, 1,46,196 anti-cholera inoculations were given. The incidence of small-pox was very low, deaths reported being only 864 as compared with 2,681 in the previous year. A total of 2,98, 652 vaccinations were performed.

619. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 8,016. As a preventive measure, 6,52,946 anti-plague inoculations were done. Thirty five places were declared as plague infected and 73 shandies and 13 jatras were closed for varying periods. Three lakhs thirty seven thousand, and forty one houses were fumigated in 46 towns and 1,230 villages as an anti-rat measure.

620. In addition to the municipal health organisation in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field full-time rural health organisations were working in 76 places. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominent in those areas, such as malaria and plague.

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621. Births and deaths recorded during the year 1944 and 1945 were as follows :—

Year	Birth			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1	2	3	4	5
1944	117·965	56,989	58,276	15·9
1945	113·385	57,916	55,469	15·1

Year	Deaths			
	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
	6	7	8	9
1944	112,711	57,219	55,192	15·3
1945	99,768	51,124	48,634	13·3

622. The birth rate was highest (17·1) in Bangalore District and the lowest (9·7) in Hassan District. The highest death rate, *viz.*, 19·9 was reported from Shimoga District and the lowest (9·8) from Chitaldrug District. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field were 30·5 (29·6), 26·7 (28 2) and 21 7 (22·7), respectively. The maximum mortality was among persons of sixty and over, and the minimum among those aged between 10 and 15.

623. The following table shows the recorded cases of mortality under the several heads :—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1944	1945
Plague	5,357	8,106
Small-pox	2,681	864
Cholera	768	786
Malaria	40,556	34,536
Typhoid	6,162	5,423
Other fevers	13,984	13,296
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	8,307	6,799
Respiratory diseases	4,532	3,683
Consumption	3,894	3,602
Leprosy	786	665
Maternal peaths	1,940	1,723
Suicide	216	190
Drowning	762	671
Wounds and accidents	604	811
Killed by wild beasts	88	59
Snake bites	158	175
Rabies	95	103
Other causes	21,821	18,366
Total ...	1,12,711	99,768

624. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 9,210 (12,322). The highest infant mortality number recorded was 1,150 in the Bangalore District, the lowest being 177 in the Kolar District. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the infant mortality was 1,319, 424 and 568 respectively, giving an infant mortality rate of 81·2 as compared with 104·5 in the previous year. Infant mortality.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

625. The Health Committee was reconstituted as Krishnarajasagar Health Committee with two additional non-officials as its members. The post of an Entomologist was sanctioned in November 1945. Two Third Class Health Officers were also sanctioned to assist the Superintendent, Bureau of Malariology, in connection with the routine work and special survey. Routine examination of blood slides was continued in the Central Laboratory. Two hundred and ninty six gallons of *pyrethrum* were supplied to the various health units in the State. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operations were continued in several parts of the State. Comprehensive anti-malarial measures were undertaken for the control of malaria. In addition to the existing 65 health units, twelve more units were established, making a total of 77 Units. Malaria control work by *Pyrethrum*-spraying was undertaken in other affected areas. A proposal for the extension of anti-malarial measure in the entire area under irrigation in the Irwin Canal, covering about 180 additional villages is under consideration. A scheme for the establishment of health units in about 11 places in the Kadur District and a Health Unit at Sowlanga in Honnali taluk has been sanctioned. The number of deaths from malaria was 364,536 (40,556). The incidence of malaria was very very high in Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, the death rate being 823, 761 and 679, respectively. Bureau of Malariology.

626. A very interesting and educative exhibition was arranged in Binnypet, Bangalore, during the Baby Show and Health Week arranged by the Binny Mill authorities from 28th September to 1st October 1945. Sections on subjects relating to malaria, maternity and child welfare, epidemic and nutrition were arranged with the necessary Health Exhibition.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

posters and models. A similar show was arranged in the Bangalore City Market in connection with the Market Show which was held in December 1945.

Bureau of Epidemiology (1) Hookworm campaign.

627. The appointment of 40 additional sanitary inspectors was sanctioned for epidemic control work. There was a marked increase in the incidence of plague. The epidemic took a severe toll in Shimoga, Kolar and Mysore Districts. Cyanogas fumigation was undertaken in the infected localities. As a further control measure in preventing the spread of the disease, 55 places were declared infected with plague and 73 shandies and 10 jatras were closed for varying periods during the year.

628. There were 786 deaths from cholera and 1,46,196 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Guineaworm Unit.

629. The Guineaworm Unit staff visited 399 (400) villages. A total of 331 examinations was made of step-wells for the presence of cyclops and fish. Two hundred and twenty three wells and nurseries were restocked with cyclops and fish.

Bureau of Health Education.

630. With a view to educating of people in health topics, 36 cinema shows were organised and shown to about 17,000 people in 23 places. The quarterly journal," Mysore Arogya', dealing with health education was issued as usual. The Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare was revived and an experimental scheme of maternity and child welfare work round about Bangalore City, at a cost of Rs. 14,000 is under consideration. The Unit participated in Baby Show celebrations at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, in the " Baby Week " celebrations of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., and in the annual Bangalore City Market Show. The training of 120 candidates for the Sanitary Inspectors' posts was sanctioned.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

631. The area covered by the Centre consists of 71 main and 68 dakle villages with a population of 59,128 in an area of 114 sq. miles. Prompt and active measures for the control of several epidemics were undertaken. Maternity and child-welfare clinics were conducted in some central villages and were largely attended. Health education formed one of the most important activities of the Centre. Talks and magic lantern shows on different subjects relating to health were given and a total number of 42,960 people attended these shows.

632. Five villages were newly included in the Unit area for conducting anti-malaria and general health services. There were 245 villages in the Unit area with a population of 1,20,819. The activities of the Unit included recurring anti-malaria measures, general health measures and itinerant dispensary work. Health talks were given to the people of the area. The staff of the itinerant dispensaries visited a number of villages and distributed medicines. A Health Unit was started at Seringapatam for effecting anti-malaria measures and general health work in 78 villages under the control of that Unit.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

633. All the 351 villages in the Unit area were cynogassed more than twice as a routine anti-rat and anti-flea measure and the infected villages were cynogassed more than 3 times. The Unit area remained free from cholera infection. The drinking water-wells in the area were chlorinated once a fortnight. Maternity services were arranged in various centres. A number of schools in the Unit were visited and talks on various health subjects were given.

Bangalore Health Unit.

634. The area of unit is 100 sq. miles with a population of 26,633 in 73 villages. As a prophylactic measure, 961 anti-plague inoculations were done in the infected villages and the unit was free from small-pox. Maternity and child welfare work, pyrethrum-spraying, distribution of "totaquinine" tablets and health propaganda work in villages were among the activities of the unit.

District Health Centre, Periyapatna.

635. The mosquito nuisance in this area was largely controlled by the spraying of malariol "B" and pyrethrum extract mixed with kerosene oil over stagnant waters. Anti-malaria engineering works were undertaken on a large scale by cleaning the scrub jungle, canalisation, filling up of shallow pits, ponds, swamps, drains and trimming of the sides of the channels. A check was kept on incoming population as well as foodstuffs arriving at Jog and Hirebasgar. The executive staff visited houses and camps and educated the public on the advantages of following public health principles and habits. The spleen survey of the colonies at Hirebhasgar, Kargal and Jog was conducted in October 1945.

Jog Falls Project Health work.

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Aerodrome and Military Health Units

636. The health staff of the Aerodrome Unit maintained constant contact with the Medical Officers of the R. A. F. Camp and kept them informed of the health condition of the surrounding villages. The staff visited several villages and gave instructions regarding observance of the rules of sanitation, etc. All the villages of the Military Camp Unit were free from epidemics. The Aerodome and Military Camp Health Units were formed with the object of reducing the risk of infection from malaria, fly-borne and other communicable diseases to the Air force and Military camps. The routine work of removal of rank vegetation in village roads and cutting of earthen drains in villages was undertaken.

Other Health Units.

637. Malaria control works were continued in Mudigere, Hiriyur, Adivala, Tavarekere, Maralvadi, Jog, Banavar, Kanagal, P. K. T. Sanatorium, Mysore, Thippagondanahalli, Sakrepatna, Heggadadevanakote, Sorab, Anandapuram, Koppa, Hoskote, Halebid and other places and in Bangalore City, Mysore City, Mandya, Chikmagalur and Belur. A proposal for the extension of anti-malarial measures in the entire area under irrigation in the Irwin Canal, covering 180 additional villages, is under consideration. A scheme for the establishment of health units in about 11 places in the Kadur District and a Health Unit at Sowlanga in Honnali Taluk were sanctioned.

City Health Organisation.

638. The scheme of weekly intensive cleaning campaign was carried on in Bangalore City. The sanitary staff during their rounds visited several houses and wherever remediable effects were detected, notices were issued under the different Sections of the Municipal Act. Three thousand two hundred and two notices were issued. Strict inspections of hotels, coffee-clubs, markets and slaughter houses were conducted and defects noticed were promptly rectified. Two thousand four hundred and sixty four stray dogs were destroyed. The malaria mosquito control works were continued as usual. The annual spleen survey in Bangalore City was conducted in July 1945. Three hundred and twelve samples of foodstuffs were collected and analysed.

639. In Mysore City, strict supervision was exercised over hotels, eating houses, bakeries, aerated water factories, etc., and necessary action was taken to rectify the defects

whenever noticed. Two thousand and five hundred premises were visited by the staff in connection with the observance of the rules of sanitation. Notices were issued in 269 cases under the various Sections of the Municipal Act. The maternity and child welfare activities in the Mysore City were re-organised and the two agencies were brought together under the control of the Health Officer. One thousand one hundred ninety nine stray dogs were destroyed. The spraying of malarial and paris-green was done in several mosquito breeding areas of the City. Various other measures, such as, draining of pools by excavating trenches to control malaria, removal of silt in several drains and swamps and filling up of pits, the stocking of fish in various ponds to improve the sanitation of the City were undertaken.

640. The total number of vaccinations given in the Kolar Gold Field was 8,532; of these 3,414 were primary and 5,118 were re-vaccinations. Five maternity homes, maintained by the Mining authorities, were continued during the year. Routine inspections were conducted by the sanitary staff and action was taken wherever sanitary defects were noticed.

(iii) Vaccination.

641. A total of 2,98,652 (3,16,370) vaccinations were performed, of which 1,47,989 (1,53,531) were primary and 1,50,663 (1,62,839) re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 864 (2,681).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

642. The demand from the local bodies in the State for vaccine lymph was on the increase and the demand is expected to rise in view of the various health units taking up regular programmes of vaccination work. At the Vaccine Institute, 7,97,400 doses of vaccine lymph were produced during the year, and 4,98,660 doses of vaccine lymph were issued.

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(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

643. The Public Health Institute was divided into two sections, *viz.*, Chemical and Bacteriological. Thirteen thousand and six hundred and thirty two specimens were examined in the Bacteriological section, 1,857 in the chemical section and 232 cases with 1,120 articles in the medico-legal section. The Institute prepared during the year 3,58,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine, 6,440 doses of T. A. B. vaccine and 4,73,190 doses of anti-plague vaccine. It also manufactured 295 gallons of pyrethrum extract.

644. The Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare, was revived in November 1944. An experimental scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare work round about Bangalore City, at a cost of Rs. 14,000, is under consideration.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

645. Four hundred and nine institutions were working at the end of the calender year 1945. Thirteen local fund dispensaries, four in the Chitaldrug District, two in the Kadur District, three in the Kolar District, two in the Mysore District and two in the Shimoga District were sanctioned during the year. Three women's dispensaries, at Sringeri, Harihar and Kalasa, respectively, one Local Fund Dispensary at Thimmanahalli, Tumkur District, and one Maternity Hospital at Malleswaram, Bangalore City, were opened. The conversion of eleven subsidised rural dispensaries into local fund dispensaries was sanctioned. Of the 409 institutions working during the year, 341 were public, 29 non-public, 5 private-aided, and 4 private non-aided; sixty-seven institutions were classified as hospitals and 342 as dispensaries. Fifty institutions were exclusively devoted for women and children and 359 were general institutions. There were 71 urban and 338 rural institutions. The total number of fresh admissions as out-patients was 69,86,763, the daily average attendance of new and old out-patients being 36,354,52. There was on an average one institution for every 71.98 square miles.

646. Owing to the paucity of medical officers on account of war conditions, 17 subsidised rural dispensaries could not function during the year.

647. The number of beds available was 4,144 (4,066.) The total number of new in-patients treated was 97,040 (96,320). Of these, 73,294 (73,395) were cured and 4,861 (5,516) died. The daily average of new and old in-patients treated was 3,967·13 (3,783·84). In-patients.

648. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 6,986,763 (7,624,556). Of these, adults numbered 4,446,221 (4,777,811). The daily average attendence of both new and old outpatients was 36,354·52 (40,466·37). Out-patients.

649. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,17,202 (1,23,725). Of these, 99,822 (1,06,678) were cured and 201 (261) died. The number of operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 12,761 (12,558) and 8,910 (8,332), respectively.

650. The number of midwives was 473 (459). They conducted 42,495 (40,675) parturition cases. Midwives.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

651. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 11,347 (10,993) and 1,291 (1,460), respectively, and that in the Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 5,418 (5,362) and 1,977 (2,044), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 36,486-(36,757), 24,495 (23,504) and 27,283 (30,435), respectively.

652. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 2,984 (2,899) and 580 (622), respectively. The number of out-patients treated was 46,588 (45,611) and 14,636 (18,945), respectively. Ophthalmic Hospitals.

653. The total number of in-patient treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 260 (296). Leper Asylum.

654. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-four (2,176) in-patients were treated in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field. Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

655. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 158 (158) beds. Of these, 100 (100) were for men and 58 (58) for women. Four hundred and seventy-one (540) in-patients were treated in the Sanatorium.

Mental Hospital.

656. The number of in-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 799 (710). Six thousand and eighteen (5,667) out-patients were also treated.

Finance.

657. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 29,36,483 (Rs. 32,99,381). Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,69,166 (Rs. 6,29,586) was spent on diet, Rs. 7,19,013 (Rs. 9,83,050) on medicines and other hospital necessaries and Rs 62,688 (Rs. 71,855) on bedding and clothing.

General.

658. The Department thankfully accepted the donations amounting to Rs. 2,49,000 (2,31,000) generously offered by philanthropic persons for purposes of medical relief in the State.

659. Particular attention was bestowed on relief work in the areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Twelve ambulance vans were purchased for supply to district hospitals. Action was taken to obtain the release of all medical officers of the Department who had joined military service, with a view to providing adequate staff for medical relief work. The construction of a new building for the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Mysore was taken up, and the construction of the Cardiac Diseases Hospital at Bangalore was nearing completion. The construction of a new hospital building at Bhadravathi as also that of Tuberculosis Clinics at Hassan, Shimoga and Tumkur was also sanctioned. The construction of the Pathological Laboratory in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was under progress.

660. Some of the important measures sanctioned were:—

(1) Two Night Superintendents to the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, and one to the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.

(2) Appointment of Lay Secretaries to the Mental Hospital, Bangalore and the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore
(3) Revision of the scales of pay of compounders.
(4) Continuation of the Tuberculosis Survey scheme in Mysore City, and
(5) Provision of additional staff to several hospitals

661. Questions relating to the revision of pay of First Class Assistant Surgeons, revision of the scale of pay of nurses, deputation of Medical Officers to foreign countries, conversion of McGann Hospital, Shimoga, into a complete and self-contained institution, and starting of mobile dispensaries to function at all important shandies as well as places of religious importance on special occasions in the Districts of Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga were under consideration.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

662. The year marked a rapid advance in the expansion and development of the several grades and aspects of education. On 1st March 1946, there were 9,372 (8,871) public institutions with a total enrolment of 5,63,230 (5,13,578).

663. The following statement shows the different grades of recognised institutions, with their strength, as on 1st March 1946 :—

Kind of Institution	*Number*	*Strength*
Government	... 7,470	4,77,234
Municipal	... 31	4,984
Aided	... 1,826	75,686
Unaided	... 45	5,626
Total	... 9,372	5,63,230

664. Besides these, there were 609 (639) village indigenous schools with a strength of 9,668 (9,950).

665. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 53·26 (48·67), the percentage for boys and girls being 75·13 (68·79) and 30·20 (27·46), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 2·9 square miles and 718 persons.

666. The number of middle schools increased from 490 to 524 and their total enrolment from 72,963 to 80,670. The openings 49 of more schools, besides the opening of additional sections in the existing middle schools, was sanctioned. The scheme of conversion of upper primary schools into middle schools of the new type with a view to providing middle school education in rural areas was continued and 49 upper primary schools were developed into new type middle schools. There were 373 such schools working during the year.

667. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Grade of Schools	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1 University Colleges	6,338	877	7,215	1·56	0·56	1·28
2 Oriental Colleges	595	10	605	0·14	0·01	0·11
3 High Schools	19,931	3,345	23,276	4·90	2·14	4·13
4 Middle Schools	64,566	16,104	80,670	15·88	10·29	14.32
5 Primary Schools	3,08,069	1,34,725	4,42,794	75·75	86·05	78·62
6 Special Schools	7,183	1,487	8,670	1·77	0·95	1·54
Total ...	4,06,682	1,56,548	5,63,230	100.00	100·00	100·00

668. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 5,50,081 (5,09,005) and the average daily attendance 4,34,982 (3,85,516) or 79·08 (75·74) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

669. The scheme of expansion of primary education in the State was continued during the year and 400 new primary schools were opened in several rural parts. Four hundred more schools in rural parts and 40 in urban areas were sanctioned for being opened during 1946-47.

670. The enrolment in the primary schools, including upper primary and new type middle schools, increased from 4,05,691 to 4,42,794, including 1,34,725 girls.

671. The number of high schools increased from 80 to 90 and their strength from 20,314, including 3,013 girls, to 23,276 including 3,345 girls showing an increase of 131 per cent. Fourteen high schools were sanctioned for the year 1946-47, of which one was a Government Girls' High School and twelve Municipal High Schools and one aided school for girls. Local bodies and private agencies have shown commendable enterprise in starting a number of private and municipal high schools for which Government have given liberal assistance. Four more places were made the centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

672. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities on an enlarged scale during the year. The Council conducted 4,530 literacy classes and made 89,896 adults literate. Of these, 311 classes (195 in urban areas and 116 in rural parts) were exclusively intended for women and 143 for Adikarnatakas. Eight

Adult Education.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

hundred and sixty-five new libraries were opened in the several parts of the State. The Government grant to the Council was enhanced from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 3,44,000.

Depressed Class.

673. The number of separate schools for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 411 to 417 and their strength from 13,618 to 13,990; of these 9,126 (8,883) were pupils belongings to the Depressed Classes. In addition, there were 34,415 (27,928) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 43,541 (36,811) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

674. There were 1,149 (1,109) institutions for the education of Muslim students, with a strength of 57,143 (54,290), of whom all but 70 were Muslims. In addition, there were 10,010 (9,342) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 67,083 (63,553) Muslim pupils under instruction.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

675. For the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, there were six institutions with a strength of 663 (516).

676. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

	Institutions.	*Number.*	*Strength.*
1.	New Type Middle Schools for boys including Upper Primary Schools ...	334	44521
2.	Do for girls ...	52	7,253
3.	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	7,755	3,52,541
4.	Do for girls ...	431	38,479
5.	Middle Schools for boys ...	440	68,004
6.	Do for girls ...	84	12,666
7.	High Schools for boys ...	72	20,816
8.	Do for girls ...	18	2,460
9.	Sanskrit Schools ...	83	2,240
10.	Oriental Colleges ...	5	605
11.	Commercial Schools ...	25	1,691
12.	Industrial Schools ...	14	1,342
13.	Agricultural Schools ...	4	98
14.	Training Institutions ...	8	699
15.	Special Schools ...	2	97

Women Education.

677. There were 594 (610) separate institutions for girls, with a strength of 61,900 (60,331), including 2,716 boys. The decrease in the number of institutions was mainly due to the amalgamation of girls' primary schools

with local boys' primary schools and the difficulties experienced in securing qualified women teachers for managing girls' schools in rural parts. In addition, there were 97,364 (85,001) girls in boys' schools, making a total of 1,56,548 (1,42,184) girls under instruction.

678. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girls students were as follows :—

.....	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S.S.L.C. ...	1,037	549	52·9
Middle School ...	2,245	1,413	62·9
Upper Primary ...	302	167	55·3

Scholarships.

679. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, technical and other institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 2,12,366 (Rs. 2,15,916) and was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Backward Class students	85,230
Depressed do	34,430
Girl students	11,490
Muslim students	7,250
General scholarships	8,000
Special do	4,910
Scholarships to students in Sanskrit Colleges.	11,491
Merit scholarships	1,080
Scholarships to children of the Military Classes, Khadayatha Community, Pallegar pensioners and pupils in agricultural schools and malnad areas	21,245
Stipends to private candidates in training institutions	27,240
Total ...	2,12,366

Free Studentships.

680. Out of 20,619 (16,866) pupils in high school classes on the 1st January 1946, 2,654 (2,117) were awarded full-fee concessions, either as recipients of

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scholarships or as belonging to specified communities, and 2,292 (2,001) were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition, 1,269 (659) free-studentships and 5,765 (5,380) half-free studentships were granted to pupils other than scholarshipholders.

Results of Public Examinations.

681. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Examination	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	No. declared eligible for College course
S.S.L.C. ...	7,611	7,453	4,527	3,021
Middle School ...	17,418	17,037	10,558	..
Upper Primary ...	1,270	1,186	555	...

Boy Scouts.

682. On 1st March 1946, the total strength of the various branches of the Scout movement was 36,238 (31.015). The annual Government grant of Rs. 40,960 was continued during the year.

Girl Guides.

683. There were 16 Commissioners and Secretaries, 64 Guiders, 606 Guides, 487 Blue Birds, 30 Companies and 25 Blue Bird Flocks during the year. Six delegates from Mysore State were deputed to attend the All-India Training Camp held at Chittoor in September 1945.

Medical Inspection.

684. During the year, medical inspection was in operation in all the Government Schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in 75 mofussil centres.

Finance.

685. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University Education, amounted to Rs. 1,23,62,933 (Rs. 1,04,11,745). Of this, a sum of Rs. 82,71,058 (Rs. 69,95,955) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 2,04,068 (Rs. 99,454) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 6,17,482 (Rs. 5,91,526) on aided institutions, Rs. 1,37,744 on unaided institutions, Rs. 10,02,364 (Rs. 7,90,227) on buildings, Rs. 2,53,807 (Rs. 3,01,588) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 18,76,410 (Rs. 16,04,876) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 92,30,352 (Rs. 77,15,054) or 74·66 (74·10) per cent of the total expenditure.

686. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows :—

Grade of education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to total expenditure
		Rs.	
University Colleges	...	17,51,987	14·17
Oriental Colleges	...	98,218	0·79
High Schools	...	10,13,204	8·20
Middle Schools	...	12,99,542	10·51
Primary Schools	...	45,76,940	37·02
Training Schools	...	1,88,800	1·53
Technical Schools	...	3,01,661	2·44
Total	...	92,30,352	74·66

687. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-11-7 (Rs. 1-7-3). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-6-7 (Rs. 1-2-7) was met from State Funds.

688. The target of opening 1,000 schools under the four-year plan of the expansion of primary education inaugurated in 1941 progressed well in advance of the fixed period and the policy of expansion in response to popular demand, especially in rural areas, was continued. With effect from 1st June 1945, the basic pay of non-graduate teachers in *pucca* middle schools was raised to Rs. 25 and of primary school teachers to Rs. 20. A provision of Rs. 50,000 for providing mid-day lunch for the pupils of High, Middle and Primary Schools was sanctioned for 1946-47 and the grant for the free supply of books and slates to poor children in primary schools was increased from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 during 1946-47.

689. The re-organisation of the administrative system of the Education Department was given effect to from 13th May 1946. The scheme of compulsory attendence, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,68,462 (recurring) and Rs. 2,65,600 (non-recurring), was introduced in nine Taluk Head-quarters in the State during the year. Sanction was accorded to the extension of the scheme to nine more taluks during 1946-47.

690. The Central Advisory Board of Education, India, held their meeting at Mysore in January 1946 to consider

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the several problems connected with the schemes of Post-War Educational Development. The glorious Victory of the Allies in the Eastern Theatre of War in August 1945 was celebrated with great rejoicings in the several educational institutions. The XII All-India Olympic Games were held at Bangalore in February 1946 for which a grand Stadium was put up. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to open the games and His Excellency the Viceroy also honoured the function with his presence.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, Constitution and results of examinations.

691. The number of students in the University Colleges, including the Medical School, was 7,042. There were 939 (732) women students in the University, and of these, 341 (256) were successful in the several public examinations; 86 (78) of whom got qualified for degrees.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

692. Admissions to the Medical and Engineering Colleges were increased by fifty per cent. The number of admissions to the Medical School was raised from forty to sixty. The first examination for the Post-graduate Diploma Course in Tuberculosis, which was started in July 1945, was held in May 1946. The Diploma course in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute has been revised and Government have sanctioned the affiliation of the Institute to the University for awarding the B.Sc. (Textiles) Degree. The course of study and scheme of examination for the B.A. (Hons.) Examination in Persian, B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Examination in Urdu and B.E. Degree were revised. The scheme of examination in Group 'A' for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Geology was also revised. A detailed course of study and scheme of examination for the B. Com. Degree has been prescribed.

Publications.

693. The total number of books published under the auspices of the Kannada Publications Committee was 21 (19). Four issues of the journal *Prabhudda Karnataka* and the University Journal were published as usual. The compilation work of the English-Kannada Dictionary was completed and the bound volumes of the Dictionary are expected to be ready by January 1947. Twenty-seven University Extension lectures were delivered during the year. Proposals for the reorganisation of the Oriental Library were sanctioned. The total number of books published under

the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Publications was ten.

694. The University accepted with thanks the following endowments:—

Endowments

1. One lakh of rupees was received for the encouragement of education among Muslims—The G. R. Amir Jan Endowment for Scholarships.

2. A sum of Rs. 12,500 was endowed by the Rotary Club, Bangalore, to help the poor and needy students of the Central College, Bangalore, towards payment of tuition fee, examination fee, and medical fee, etc.

695. There were 403 members in the University Hostel for men. In the Women's Hostels at Bangalore and Mysore, the number was 124. A separate hostel has been constructed for Engineering College, Bangalore.

Hostels and Canteens.

696. The twenty-seventh Convocation of the University was held on 20th October 1945 and His Highness the Chancellor presided. *Rajadharmaprasakta* Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, addressed the graduates. The Degree of Doctor of Letters (*Honoris Causa*) was conferred on *Rajasevasakta Diwan Bahadur* Dr. Sokkotai Krishnaswami Iyengar.

Convocation.

697. Arrangements were made for giving Military training to selected students in Mysore and Bangalore.

Military training.

698. There were three meetings of the Senate and two meetings of the Academic Council. Consequent on the institution of a Post graduate Course in Tuberculosis, necessary amendments to Ordinances were made. In respect of the B. Com. Degree Course which was introduced, necessary amendments to Ordinances were made. Note to Ordinances 34 and 39 were amended by continuing the exemption granted to Depressed Class students from payment of tuition fees and examination fees up to the end of the academic year, 1949-50. Note (2) under Ordinance 34 was amended and the exemption of Mysorean Women students studying in the Medical College and the Medical School from payment of tuition fees was extended till the end of the year 1949-50.

General.

699. Two Intermediate Colleges, one at Davangere and the other at Hassan, were opened during the year. There were four affiliated Intermediate Colleges. A first

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grade college (St. Philomena's College) was started in Mysore by the Diocesan Society in June 1946.

700. A Degree Course in Agriculture was instituted. Among the important measures sanctioned, mention may be made of the institution of research scholarships for the study of indigenous system of medicine, the increase by 50 per cent in admission to the Medical and Engineering College and the shifting of the Maharani's Intermediate College and the hostel to the Sri Chaluvamba Mansion at Mysore. A Students' Advisory Board was set up with a view to providing information and advice to students proceeding abroad for higher studies.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

701. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 11 books, 6 manuscripts and 1 pamphlet were received for consideration.

(iv) Literature.

702. The number of books aud periodicals registered during the year was 213 (208).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum

703. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 4,90,079 (3,93,275). Distinguished scientists that came to Bangalore from all parts of India in connection with the meeting of the thirty-third session of the Indian Science Congress visited the Museum.

704. The Museum Advisory Committee met once during the year and surveyed the work done so far in connection with the re-arrangement of exhibits in the different sections of the Museum. The Committee considered the desirability of undertaking a systematic excavation of the ancient site and temple mounds of the ancient Hoysala capital of Halebid which would be useful both for the discovery and preservation of ancient monuments as also the acquisition of antiquities for the Museum. They were also of the view that antiquities and works of art could also be recovered from the excavations in such large numbers as to

enable scholars to form a clear idea of the civilisation of Mysore during the pre-Hoysala, Hoysala and later times. A special grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government for the purpose.

705. With a view to illustrating the possibilities of utilisation of the geological wealth of the country for the development of industries, several geological products, presented by the Geological Department, were displayed in the Museum. The transfer of some of the specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles from the Zoological Gardens, Mysore, was under consideration.

706. The Museum participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in February 1946. An exhibition of antiquities was organised by the Department of Archaeology in the Central College, Bangalore, in connection with the thirty-third session of the Indian Science Congress.

707. A regular course of guide lectures to students from primary schools and explanatory talks to illiterate visitors formed an essential feature of the educational work of the institution. More than 3,120 students belonging to 69 educational institutions, accompanied by 222 teachers, paid study visits to the Museum.

708. The construction of a new Museum building on a suitable site is under consideration. The question of the establishment of District Museums in all the District Head quarter towns is also under consideration.

709. The Cottage Industries Museum, Exhibition Buildings, Mysore, continued to be under the control of the Curator, Government Museum, Bangalore. The Curator was deputed to attend the annual meeting of the Museums Association of India which was held in Madras from 31st December 1945 to 1st January 1946.

710. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 6,500.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

Muzrai Institutions.

711. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,168. Of these, 15,168 were temples, 80 Jain basthis, 436 Muslim institutions, 419 Mutts, 9 rest houses and 7 other religious institutions. Twenty-five (23) Mutts were under Government management.

Income and Expenditure.

712. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 22,09,079 (Rs. 19,76,631) and the income was Rs. 11,78,699 (Rs. 10,93,604). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 11,15,130 (Rs. 8,66,216). The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 23,72,647. Grants amounting to Rs. 21,988 were sanctioned for the construction and repairs of Muzrai institutions during the year, out of the State and General Muzrai Funds. A sum of Rs. 10,808 was spent from the grants under Civil Works for the renovation of the celebrated temple of Chennakesava at Belur. Receipts from jatras and cattle-shows amounted to Rs. 71,266.

Chattram Savings Fund.

713. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 77,515. The income and expenditure were Rs. 67,016 (Rs. 73,646) and Rs. 51,669 (Rs. 58,324), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,862 (Rs. 75,515).

Prince Ghulam Mohamed Charity Fund.

714. The administration of the Prince Ghulam Mohammed Charity Fund is vested in a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total receipts of the fund, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 10,820, of which a sum of Rs. 6,041 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,779 at the end of the year.

Grant-in-aid and Endowments.

715. An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,65,750 (Rs. 3,04,150) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued. The grant to Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, was continued at the enhanced rate of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals.

716. The Committee for the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals, Mysore, was ordered to be reconstituted for one year from 6th January 1946. The Committee met twice during the year. The strength of the College was 58 (61).

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717. Forty-three (38) candidates were studying in the Ayurvedic section and 15 (23) in the Unani section of the College.

718. Out of 53 candidates who appeared for the several Ayurvedic and Unani Board Examinations held in April 1946, 46 were declared successful.

719. The total number of graduates who passed out of the College was 210 in the Ayurvedic System since 1914 and 67 in the Unani System of Medicine since 1928. The Compounder's Training Course in both the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine was sanctioned for a period of two years.

720. The Ayurvedic and Unani Out-Patients' Dispensaries in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, and the two branch dispensaries have become popular. In-patient wards for both Ayurvedic and Unani sections were opened in the Institute. The construction of the building for the Institute was in progress.

721. The question of securing the recognition of the Boards of Indian Medicine, Madras and Bombay, to the Diplomas granted by the Ayurvedic and Unani College was under correspondence.

722 Proposals for the formation of *ad hoc* committees to examine proposals for establishing a Central Pharmacy and for translating and publishing authoritative works in Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines were considered.

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

723. A sum of Rs. 1,784 (1,844) comprising of a Government grant of Rs. 1,400 supplemented by the interest on endowments and other contributions amounting to Rs. 384 was available for distribution of scholarships to the students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patashala, Bangalore. This institution as well as the Sanskrit College at Melkote, and the Veda Patashalas at several other localities in the State continued to work satisfactorily.

General.

724. The question of the construction of a Dharmashala at tSravanabelagola, the renovation of the Jain Basthis and other ancient monuments at the place and the lay-out of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,04,500 was under examination.

Endowments.

725. *Dharmaprakasa* B. M. Srinivasiah made munificient donations of (i) Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a Girls' High School on the site belonging to the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Basavangudi, Bangalore City,

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(ii) Rs 20 000 for the construction of a Sri Krishna Mandiram and (iii) Rs. 10,000 for the construction of four dwelling houses to be let out for the benefit of the temple. The building pertaining to A. Ramakrishnappa's Charities was sold by public auction and out of the sale proceeds, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was invested under Charitable Deposits for the benefit of the Dwaita Vedanta Patashala at Bangalore City. A Committee was constituted by Government in November 1945 to manage this institution.

726. Sowcar G. Madappa of Mudigundam in Kollegal, Coimbatore District, made an endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 for (i) the award of scholarships to the students of the Veerashaiva community, (ii) the performance of certain Sevas in the Shri Mallikarjunaswami temple at Mudukatore, T.-Narsipur Taluk and (iii) the encouragement of studies of temple worship by Veerashaiva archakas.

727. Special services were conducted as usual in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) Archæology.

728. With effect from 17th June 1946 a Junior Technical Assistant to the Director of Archæology was appointed.

Exploration.

729. Inspection and survey tours were undertaken by the Director of Archæology in parts of Coorg and the several districts of the State and interesting monuments and sculptures of the pre-Hoysala', Hoysala, and post-Hoysala periods were noticed. About 65 new inscriptions and records were collected. Certain interesting monuments and sculptures were noticed in Coorg and near Yedechoranahalli, Shimoga.

Conservation.

730. Important conservation work in connection with the Chennakesava temple at Belur was in progress. The recommendations of Dr. Sana Ullah, Retired Archæological Chemist to the Government of India, in regard to the preservation of the monuments at Sravanabelagola and elsewhere and of the mural paintings at the Darya Daulat, Seringapatam, were under consideration. The conservation work in the temple at Belur is progressing and steps are under active consideration for the preservation of the Sri Gomatesvara image at Sravanabelagola. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Director-General of

Archæology, Government of India, further excavations at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri are to be undertaken in January 1947. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned for conducting excavations at Halebid.

731. Several historical records and sannads were collected for study and return. Among them there are some in Marathi characters and others in Kannada. Most of them belong to the period of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. Historical Records and Sannads.

732. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, 1945, the Kannada Sahitya Parishad Exhibition at Madras and the Indian History Congress Exhibition at Annamalainagar. Select photographs of monuments and antiquities were also sent for being displayed at the Vikrama Exhibition at Bombay.

733. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 23,945.

734. In November 1945 the ancient monuments of the Hill fort, its gates and bastions and the temples on the hill at Chitaldrug were declared as "Protected Monuments" under the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act. Necessary repairs and improvements to them at a cost of Rs. 18,000 have been undertaken. The desirability of having a small Museum in the premises of the Fort of the ancient relics of the place is under consideration of Government.

735. In March 1946 a committee was constituted with the Director of Archaeology, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, Executive Engineer and some leading gentlemen of the Mahratta Community to examine and suggest suitable proposals for renovation of the historical place of Hoddikere (Channagere Taluk) wherein lies the tomb of Shajee, father of Shivaji.

(iii) Government Press.

736. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 2,01,657 and Rs. 68,052, respectively. Finances

737. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "*Mysore Gazette*", and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 19,870. Mysore Gazette.

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Government Central Book Depot.

738. The publications of Government Departments, text books of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 200 existing agents who were treated as recognised book-sellers. The practice of supplying books to recognised book-sellers against security deposit was continued. The amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot was Rs. 1,64,444 (Rs. 1,50,068) showing an increase of Rs. 14,376.

Central Jail Press.

739. The Central Jail Press continued to do useful work in training convicts in printing and book-binding. About 46 convicts received training during the year.

General.

740. The Press Committee, constituted in October 1938, continued to function. Vocational classes for the students of the high schools were continued. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in the theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees desirous of improving their knowledge and appear for the Commercial Examinations of the Government of Madras. The Government Central Press, Bangalore, and the Branch Press, Mysore, had to undertake a marked increase of work in connection with the activities of Food, Civil Supplies and Planning Departments. The photo-zinco off-set section in the Central Press is to come into working operation shortly.

Stationery.

741. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,35,196 (Rs. 1,32,352) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 5,06,011 (Rs. 7,03,195), bringing the total value of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 7,41,206 (Rs. 8,35,546). The value of issues to several offices amounted to Rs. 5,05,185 (Rs. 6,00,351). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year was Rs. 4,96,412 including casual purchases of Rs. 505 (Rs. 6,97,621), and, of this, the value of purchases of articles of Mysore manufacture was Rs. 4,29,062 (Rs. 6,61,111).

742. In view of the continued need for economy in the use of paper and stationery articles, only 50 per cent of the quantities included in standing lists were supplied to all offices in the State. Craft paper, imitation art paper, pulp boards, brown paper, etc., which were not being manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, were purchased through the Deputy Comptroller of Stationery, Calcutta. The supply of stationery articles to Municipalities was continued and the supply was also made to 45 Rural Industrial Centres started by the Department of Industries and Commerce. Stationery articles were supplied, free of cost, to all offices under the control of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Bangalore.

(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

743. There were 149 (153) printing presses. including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 104 (114) took up job works. Eighteen (25) newspapers and 73 (64) periodicals were in circulation. Of these newspapers, 14 (18) were in Kannada, 2 (4) in English and 2 (3) in Urdu.

(v) Libraries.

744. The total number of volumes in the libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 6,800 (6,692).

745. The Public Library at Bangalore had 1,123 (1,513) members on its rolls. It realised a gross income of Rs. 23,625 (Rs. 25,481) and had 25,045 (24,315) books.

746. The Public Library at Mysore had 264 (238) members on the rolls and realised an Income of Rs. 9,457 (Rs. 10,086). It had 12 015 (11,687) books.

(vi) Meteorology.

747. The largest total amount of rainfall for the year was 409·74 inches recorded at Agumbe and the smallest total was 7·09 inches at Parasurampur in Chitaldrug District.

748. There were four observatories, one of them being first class located at Bangalore, and three of the second class located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were

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seven minor meteorological stations for taking readings of temperature, besides five other Stations in the State for collecting data relating to temperature, humidity and rainfall. Monthly humidity statements were furnished to the Department of Public Health for the study of occurrence of epidemics in the State. Reports were also despatched daily, as usual, to Poona, Madras and a number of other forecasting centres. The results of pilot balloon observations for international Upper Air Researches were obtained and sent to Madras. Upper Air data and Meteorological data were daily supplied for the Royal Air Force and other military authorities.

Rain-gauge Stations.

749. The number of rain-gauge stations was 259, the same as last year. The rain recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory.

Expenditure.

750. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 18,043 (Rs. 16,806.)

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

751. The Department of Horticulture continued its normal activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. Enquiries from the public on horticultural matters were attended to. The Department helped the public and the Military in laying out and designing gardens and in obtaining planting materials. The following six hybrid orchids brought from Australia were under cultivation at the Lal-bagh: 1. Cymbidium Falcon, 2. X Rose Queen, 3. C. Panmorlain, 4. C. St. Andre (2 plants) and 5. C. Midas.

752. Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, F.R.H.S. (Retired Director of Horticulture), was appointed Consulting Architect and Horticultural Adviser in April 1946.

Horticultural Society.

753. The Mysore Horticultural Society continued to be popular, membership of the Society being 240 during the year. The Half-Yearly Horticultural Shows were held in August 1945 and in February 1946. These two Shows attracted large crowds and the gate and other collections constituted a record in the annals of the Society. The Society did useful work in promoting gardening by giving free technical advice, and providing other facilities, such as supply of seeds, insecticides and fungicides, etc., to the members.

754. The Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, maintained their popularity as recreation centres and botanic gardens of scientific interest. The only two sections of fauna at the Lalbagh—Aviary and Deer Enclosure—which are maintained chiefly for the entertainment of children continued to be popular. Several improvement works were carried out at the Lalbagh during the year. To aid the "Grow More Food" campaign different kinds of vegetables were grown in several flower beds in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore and in His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry Gardens, Mysore. The Central Nursery in Lalbagh worked satisfactorily and supplied most of the requirements of the Government gardens and the public. All the important horticultural plants were propagated in sufficient numbers. All the parks and gardens at Mysore, Seringapatam and Krishnarajasagar were maintained in good condition. Parks and Gardens.

755. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as one of the best health resorts in South India and attracted as many as 4,467 visitors. Nandi Hill Station.

756. The Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station has earned the reputation of being one of the finest hill stations in South India, the number of visitors being 190. Several improvements were effected for the convenience of the visitors, chief among them being the starting of a bus service between Shimoga and Chickmaglur *via* Kemmangandi. The vegetable garden attached to the hill station was maintained in good condition and various English vegetables were grown and sold to the visitors at reasonable prices. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels of the Hill Station maintained a high standard of catering. Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

757. Among the distinguished visitors to the important gardens in the State and the two Hill Stations were His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, His Highness the Rajasaheb of Bilkha, and the Honourable Sir A. Rowlands, Finance Department, Government of India. Visitors.

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee.

758. The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government, both

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from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 1,63,44,914 (Rs. 97,01,821). The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 1,08,92,367 (Rs. 19,52,823) the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 54,52,547 (Rs. 77,48,998). Of this, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London was Rs. 1,91,249.

759. The prices of all commodities continued to be high. The Mysore State Railway entered into special arrangement with the Indian Railway Board in respect of certain rolling stocks, lubricants, etc., and continued to draw the requirements through that Board. No orders of magnitude were, therefore, placed through the Stores Purchase Committee either with firms abroad or in India for machinery lubricants, etc., required for the Mysore State Railway. The services of the various branches of the Department of Supply of the Government of India were utilised for obtaining necessary priorities and licenses for the manufacture and supply of the requirements of the Government departments. Several open orders were also placed with the Government of India for controlled materials such as steel joists, bolts and nuts, G. I. sheets, etc. The number of firms brought on the approved list was 95.

760. The services of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, the Trade Commissioner and the Clearing Agents at several ports in India were availed of for the supervision and inspection of railway materials in respect of outstanding contracts and for the work of clearing Government consignments diverted to the respective ports. Due to want of storage and shipping accommodation for the prompt transport of goods cleared at ports, heavy demurrage and storage charges had to be incurred, particularly in the case of certain electrical equipment relating to the Jog and Cauvery Power Schemes.

761. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Organisation, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, and salaries, establishment and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 34,206 which works out to an incidence of 0·20 per cent as against 0·33 per cent during the previous year.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

762. Out of 31,423 (30,231) appointments in the subordinate superior services of the State, 12,422 (12,119) were held by Brahmins and 19,001 (18,112) by members of Backward Communities, giving a percentage of 39·53 (40·08) and 60·47 (59·92), respectively. Approved lists of candidates for recruitment to the non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate superior services of Government were issued by inviting applications from qualified candidates. Apart from these, 1,094 other kinds of appointments were advertised individually and dealt with. However, the dearth of qualified candidates belonging to Backward Communities for filling up of special vacancies in Classes I and II in the several Departments continued. With a view to overcoming these difficulties, the classification of appointments and minimum qualifications for the same were revised.

BANGALORE,
25th May 1947.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1945-46.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,49,19	1,80,57	3,82,34	2,89,00
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,08,16	1,09,00	1,13,19	95,58
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,30	5,25	5,29	4,73
3. Miscellaneous	14,70	15,16	16,65	14,96
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,21*	*4,17*	*3,89*	*4,25*
Total ...	1,23,95	1,25,24	1,31,24	1,11,02
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	17,50	13,00	11,18	8,75
2. Other Leases	53	58	80	67
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	6	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Total ...	18,02	13,63	11,97	9,41
A 2. Duty on Gold	1,00,00	60,00	1,02,54	71,72
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	12,12	21,65	21,54	38,77
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	22,62	31,61	40,78	41,77
3. Forest Industries	25	51	46	53
4. Miscellaneous	60	82	2,19	1,50
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	35,58	54,58	64,97	82,57
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	69,50	68,82	74,16	74,15
2. Toddy	79,75	92.74	73,58	93.37
3. Ganja and Majum	9,55	10,35	9,24	10,10
4. Opium	1,45	1,60	1,24	1,60
5. Other Receipts	6,30	7,10	8,73	6,52
6. Deduct—Refunds	*90*	*61*	*78*	*2,23*
Total ...	1,65,65	1,80,00	1,66,17	1,83,51
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	11,75	15,09	15,57	18,98
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,20	9,92	10,03	11,22
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	90	1,00	1,02	1,04
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	60	64	70	1,99
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	60	60	61	1,02

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	11	13	13	25
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,20*	*1,28*	*1,20*	*1,22*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*52*	*56*	*61*	*1,74*
Total ...	22,44	25,54	26,25	31,54
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	61,59	76,26	1,08,67	73,11
2. Super-Tax	44,13	45,16	71,48	51,83
3. Excess profits-tax	...	40,00	...	15,41
4. Deduct—Refunds	*12,00*	*7,80*	*6,78*	*10,82*
Total ...	93,72	1,53,62	1,73,37	1,29,53
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	4	16	19	35
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	14	12	18	21
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	90	1,25	2,30	1,86
4. Miscellaneous	4	10	15	2,04
5. Deduct—Refunds	*13*	*30*	*32*	*1,34*
Total ...	99	1,33	2.50	3,12
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts –				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	44,30	63,27	64,72	60 93
2. Registration	4,67	5,15	5,40	6,47
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	32	38	60	95
4. Pensions and Allowances	1,05	1,11	1,12	98
5. Stationery and Printing	28	37	42	69
6. Miscellaneous	22,92	21,93	29,68	22,52
7. Jails	1	1	2	4
8. Police	7	13	22	54
9. Medical	1,71	2,37	2,40	2,43
10. Public Health	25	34	89	63
11. Education	3,94	4,22	3,81	4,80
12. Army	23	31	36	1,10
Total ...	79,75	99,59	1,09,64	1,02,08
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ..	30,67	54.46	36,03	55,54
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances ...	85	52	72	44
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	61	51	64	60
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	30,64	42,03	39,72	58,10
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	27	23	...
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*
Total (2) ...	32,35	43,35	41,30	59,12

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
3. Civil Works	1,43	1,61	2,12	2,63
4. Agriculture, Veterinary & Horticulture	39	74	1,04	98
5. Industries and Commerce	1,68	90	1,45	1,91
Total (G) ...	66,52	1,01,06	81,94	1,20,18
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	35,21	40,79	59,26	57,87
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	3,94	5 38	1,10	3,02
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	63,83	57,07	55,07	63,30
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	...	...	...	11,46
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,12	1,05	1,10	1,06
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	5,66	5,40	9,93	9,72
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	1,63	2,42	4,33	1,16
Total ...	1,11,39	1,12,11	1,30,79	1,47,59
Total Service Head Receipts ...	8,18,01	9,26,70	10,01,38	9,92,27
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	9,50	7,94	4,98	4,71
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	3	2	—6,59	—32
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	...	...
Commutation of Pensions	1,00	...	8,33	...
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	...
2. Debt	96,39	...	1,97,17	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	28,50	31,50	25,50	36,92
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	28,00	11,00	30,33	12,59
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,40	4,90	6,97	6,77
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	1.89,67	1,76,05	3,49,25	3,12,83
5. Local and Other Funds	16,33	20,20	98,56	44,80
6. Deposits	7,75	51,00	...	37,12
7. Advances	...	5,00	20,36	...
8. Suspense Accounts	...	...	18,27	75,05
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	...
10. Loans	..	...	...	1,31
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	3,71,04	2,99,65	7,46,41	5,27,39
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	11,99,58	12,34,31	17,54,51	15,24,05
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	13,48,77	14,14,88	21,36,85	18,13,05

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
Total ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	32,69	32,33	32,64	31,90
2. Forest	17,56	19,74	22,93	20,45
3. Excise	4,50	4,65	4,86	4,81
4. Income-Tax	65	67	78	83
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	51	1,62	18	1,08
6. Stamps	1,22	1,39	79	1,27
7. Registration	1,84	1,91	1,86	1,90
Total ...	58,97	62,36	64,04	62,24
C. Administration.–				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration ...	20,01	20,38	19,05	24,23
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,07	2,18	2,53	2,35
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	5.34	6,68	7,37	5,64
5. Miscellaneous	1,40	2,12	1,38	22,64
6. Courts of Law	12,47	12,65	12,43	12,34
7. Jails	4,12	3,34	3,83	2,45
8. Police	23,50	24,19	22,94	24,16
9. Army	34,53	28,90	30,00	28,95
Total ...	1,25,44	1,23,44	1,22,53	1,45,76
D. Public Instruction	95,55	1,11,43	84,19	1,03,07
E. Medical charges	26,29	29,56	27,18	28,72
F. Religious charges	3,68	3,67	3,65	3,51
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	39,48	39,40	26,89	33,28
2. Civil Works	25,21	36,95	22,82	23,99
3. Communications	37,03	40,97	38,78	36,50
Total G. ..	1,01,72	1,17,32	88,49	93,77
H. Pensions	31,91	31,35	40,40	33,20
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,43	2,65	2,63	2,73
2. Sinking Fund	23,78	18,78	23,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	54,66	64,47	61,58	64,09
4. Public Health	6,56	8,36	5,30	7,86
5. Economic Conference	50	59	31	85
6. Agriculture	7,15	8,11	6,53	6,81
7. Veterinary	8,50	7,84	4,29	5,82
8. Horticulture	2,92	2,40	2,42	2,09
9. Sericulture	5,51	4,12	2,19	2,67
10. Industries and Commerce ...	4,21	4,32	3,70	3,99
11. Co-operative Societies ...	1,82	2,05	1,69	1,89
12. Famine Relief	...	...	...	12,50
13. Grants for Public Improvements ..	33,07	36,27	20,73	31,38
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	11	11	9	7

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	10	10	...	...
16. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	...	...	...	...
17. Expenditure connected with the War, 1939	98,26	1,58,07	1,80,51	1,61,95
18. Contributions to Funds ...	1,72,00	1,71,31	3,39,45	2,35,61
19. Extraordinary Expenditure...	4	4	15,04	4
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*68,43*	*69,85*	*55,67*	*58,46*
Total ...	3,53,19	4,19,74	5,64,57	5,00,67
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	5,75	34,09	1,48	9,86
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	14,54	15,95	10,15	12,44
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	1,78,50	1,40,78	81,79	1,14,73
4. Industrial and Other Works ...	19,56	19,86	10,45	15,59
5. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	8,50	12,50	4,40	2,37
6. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,00	...	...	...
Total ...	2,27,85	2,23,18	1,08,27	1,54,99
K. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	...	...	...	—1,37,68
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	10,43,97	11,41,42	11,22,69	10,07,62
L. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	1,35,79	97,72	6,52,11	4,35,21
2. Debt	...	...	...	23
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits	...	...	67,90	...
7. Advances	13,68	2,51	...	6,13
8. Suspense Account	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	2,64	4,88
10. Loans	3,90	5,63	1,89	...
11. Remittances	...	...	62	58,73
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,53,37	1,05,87	7,25,16	5,05,18
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	11,97,34	12,47,29	18,47,85	15,12,80
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,51,43	1,67,59	2,89,00	3,00,25
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	13,48,77	14,14,88	21,36,85	18,13,05

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1945-46.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	5,86,744	1,11,58,505	1,17,45,249	92,97,831	11,34,040	13,13,378
2. Quit Rent	90,770	5,53,377	6,44,147	4,90,397	20,243	1,33,507
3. Miscellaneous	4,70,787	18,06,635	22,77,422	15,86,775	1,71,362	5,19,285
Total ...	**11,48,301**	**1,35,18,517**	**1,46,66,818**	**1,13,75,003**	**13,25,645**	**19,66,170**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	38,76,615	38,76,615	38,76,615	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	13,70,151	36,42,463	50,12,614	41,78,603	4,784	8,29,227
3. Forest Industries	24,316	5,13,709	5,38,025	4,08,886	32	1,29,107
4. Miscellaneous	87,646	1,61,083	2,48,729	1,48,740	1	99,988
Total ...	**14,82,113**	**81,93,870**	**96,75,983**	**86,12,844**	**4,817**	**10,58,322**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	40,795	74,64,363	75,05,158	74,68,604	...	36,554
2. Toddy	13,968	1,06,51,263	1,06,65,231	1,05,65,362	33	99,836
3. Ganja and Majum	4,377	11,23,195	11,27,572	11,24,712	...	2,860
4. Opium	11,780	1,30,228	1,42,008	1,28,141	...	13,867
5. Other Receipts	2,258	6,23,767	6,26,025	6,24,646	5	1,374
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*2,26,813*	*2,26,813*	*2,26,813*	...	...
Total ...	**73,178**	**1,97,66,003**	**1,98,39,181**	**1,96,84,652**	**38**	**1,54,491**

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Income-Tax—						
1. Income-Tax	11,72,203	59,99,172	71,71,375	46,40,034	936	25,30,405
2. Super-Tax	7,35,707	51,50,704	58,86,411	41,14,531	...	17,71,880
Total ...	**19,07,910**	**1,11,49,876**	**1,30,57,786**	**87,54,565**	**936**	**43,02,285**

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 19,89,641 under Income-Tax and Rs. 7,80,716 under Super-Tax which stood at the end of the year 1944-45 were reduced to Rs. 11,72,203 under Income-Tax and to Rs. 7,35,707 under Super-Tax as a result of appeal, revision, etc.

(2) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 6,59,152 were made during the year, both under Income-Tax and Super-Tax and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded.

(3) Excess collection of Rs. 11,913 under Income-Tax is not included in the Statement. The net collection which includes excess collection is Rs. 87,66,478.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1945-46 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1945-46	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation—		
1 Original Works—Major	19,74,993	
2 Original Works—Minor	88,196	
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	4,07,799	
3-A Improvements to Minor Tanks	26,799	
4 Repairs	1,75,472	
4-A Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Funds	3,52,188	
5 Establishment	2,80,688	
6 Tools and Plant	3,800	
7 Suspense	18,618	
Total—23 Irrigation ...		33,28,553
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	13,64,958	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	85,254	
Travellers' Bungalows	25,634	
Deduct—Contributions	5,269	
Total—Original Works ...		14,70,577
2 Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	2,54,134	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,897	
Loss on Stock	769	
Travellers' Bungalows	41,079	
Hill Stations	31,653	
Deduct—Contributions	9,749	
Total—Repairs ...		3,20,783
Establishment	1,48,936	
Tools and Plant	2,517	
Suspense	2,58,967	
Total—24 Civil Works ...		22,01,780
24-A. Communications—		
Original Works—		
Roads	15,79,089	
Bridges	4,53,334	
Repairs—Roads	34,61,926	
Bridges	15,639	
Deduct—Contributions	3,54,750	
Total—Repairs ...		31,22,815
Total—Original Works and Repairs	51,55,238	
Establishment	2,16,998	
Tools and Plant	1,10,465	
Deduct—Amount transferred to 32-B	18,32,765	
Total—24-A. Communications ...		36,49,936
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
Original Works	6,84,446	
Repairs	90,893	
Establishment	52,502	
Tools and Plant	594	
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...		8,28,435

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Head	Outlay in 1945-46	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	63,042	
Total ...		63,042
27. Agriculture—		
Civil Veterinary charges Buildings and Repairs ...	3,410	
Sericultural Buildings	...	
Total 27 ...		3,410
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
Bangalore City Improvement—		
Improvements of Town and Minor Municipalities ...	523	
Charges of Well-Boring Section	8,660	
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	...	
Total—30 ...		9,183
1. Army—11 Military Works—		
Original Works	4,47,330	
Repairs	47,656	
Establishment	33,532	
Tools and Plant	334	
Total—31 ...		5,28,852
2-B. Expenditure in connection with War, 1939—		
Air raid precautionary Works	—38	
Department of Food Supplies Lorry Sheds ...	92,903	
Total 32-B ...		92,865
8. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works—		
Works and Repairs	10,61,844	
Establishment	1,48,019	
Tools and Plant	18,453	
Suspense	18,020	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	2,446	
Total—38 ...		12,43,890
33. Famine Relief—		
1. Distress Relief Works—		
Tank Maintenance Works	2,12,817	
Total ...		2,12,817
39. Industrial Works—		
15. Chamarajasagara Water Works	9,85,072	
Total ...		9,85,072
XXV. K. R. S. Works--Revenue Account—		
Works	3,05,235	
Establishment	1,36,112	
Total XXV K. R. S. Revenue Account ...		4,41,347
XXVIII. K. G. F. Water Works—		
Works	85,172	
Establishmcnt	35,710	
Total—K. G. F. Water Works ..		1,20,882
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works-Revenue Account-		
Works	9,56,068	
Establishment	74,918	
Tools and Plant	4,586	
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Revenue Account ...		10,35,572
Total—Service Heads ...		1,47,45,636

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Financial and Service Heads	Outlay in 1945-46	Total
Debit Heads	Rs.	Rs.
23 (a) Objection Book Advances—		
Original works	4,04,960	
Repairs	6,59,183	
Establishment	56,928	
Tools and Plant	2,003	
Total—23 (a) O. B. A. ...		11,23,074
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Fund—		
Repairs	9,72,147	
Establishment	1,44,394	
Tools and Plant	4,166	
Total ...		11,20,707
Railway Cess Funds—		
Original Works	...	
Repairs	1,87,372	
Establishment	29,238	
Tools and Plant	846	
Total ...		2,17,456
Total—V Local and other Funds ...		13,38,163
22 (e) Charges for Tank Maintenance recoverable from raiyats	1,10,269	
Total ...		1,10,269
X Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	84,636	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	—38,431	
Total—X Loans ...		46,205
University Funds—		
Original Works and Repairs	3,09,800	
Establishment	20,985	
Tools and Plant	122	
Total ...		3,30,907
Deposits Contribution Works—Original—		
Civil Buildings	3,33,436	
Communications	11,446	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	3,50,830	
Irrigation Works ...	18,740	
Total—Original ...		7,14,452
Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	43 015	
Communications	6,096	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	4,431	
Irrigation Works	...	
Total—Repairs ...		53,542
Establishment	40,302	
Tools and Plant	1,697	
Total—Contribution Works ...		8,09,993
Inter-Village Road Fund	3,99,533	
K.G.F.—Depreciation Fund	61,472	
Chamarajasagara Depreciation Funds	8,112	
Advance for layout of extensions ...	5,023	
Excavating and opening of hikkals	1,381	
Total ...		4,75,521
Total Debts ...		42,34,132

APPENDIX III.

Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1945-46.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1945	Receipts during		Total for 1945-46	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1946
			1944-45	1945-46		1944-45	1945-46	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality.	14,04,621	30,56,000	26,50,241	40,54,862	26,78,022	32,82,020	7,72,842
2	Mysore City Municipality.	2,40,159	13,13,529	15,27,451	17,67,610	11,50,150	16,98,254	69,356
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District.	92,791	2,90,475	5,37,329	6,30,120	2,63,477	4,79,197	1,50,923
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kolar District.	1,20,231	3,34,180	3,77,209	4,97,440	3,18,607	3,72,566	1,24,874
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur District.	1,49,152	3,35,338	3,91,875	5,41,027	3,37,448	4,24,861	1,16,166
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mysore District.	1,13,450	4,47,804	4,81,006	5,94,456	4,49,264	3,84,626	2,09,830
7	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya District.	89,752	2,64,632	2,49,425	3,39,177	2,91,562	2,54,333	84,844
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga District.	2,00,469	4,90,233	5,23,070	7,23,539	4,56,504	5,57,276	1,66,263
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan District.	1,36,829	5,37,899	4,29,492	5,66,321	4,73,171	4,52,139	1,14,182
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur District.	1,18,013	3,01,534	3,65,050	4,83,063	2,73,958	3,11,757	1,71,306
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug District.	1,54,059	8,32,902	7,27,964	8,82,023	9,04,917	7,84,408	97,615

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	1	...	1
	120–B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	..	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	2	4
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	23	37	60
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	66	96	162
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	3	3
		Total ...	94	140	234
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	80	103	183
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	15	20
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	21	28
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	4	6
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	3
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	10	15
17	305, 306, and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	14	41	52
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	51	130	181
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	12	21
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	155	407	562
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	37	64	101
22	344 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	1	2
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	45	50	95
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	37	94	131
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	71	67	138
		Total ...	517	1,021	1,538
		Carried over ...	613	1,152	1,765

V.

f, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1945-46.

posed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	37	33	27	7	10	5	2	3	...	...	27	3	...
86	94	693	65	5	8	16	30	6	...	...	65	519	...
...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	..
32	140	736	95	13	18	21	34	9	...	...	95	524	...
00	117	208	49	...	35	...	14	...	...	...	49	153	...
11	13	19	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	3	8	...
22	19	30	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	19	...
7	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
27	42	31	20	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	20	10	...
01	129	279	27	...	15	...	9	3	...	...	27	205	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	12	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	382	679	48	7	15	10	11	5	...	...	48	436	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	69	87	12	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	12	55	...
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
58	61	87	23	8	...	...	4	11	...	...	23	49	...
12	85	102	22	2	10	...	7	3	...	...	22	59	...
18	71	72	23	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	23	46	...
19	1,012	1,608	237	28	103	18	64	24	...	...	237	1,045	...
26	1,154	3,560	331	13	200	2	8	88	...	20	331	1,790	1

APPEND

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases dispos

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms	
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	..
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	4
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	..
		Total ...	...	...	4
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	...	8
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	...	2
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	6	3
		Attempt	...	...	...
2	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	5	1
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	6	2
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	17	17
		Carried over ...	...	38	25

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1945-46.

imprisonment							Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	15	5	..	...	...	..	...	...	18	
12	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	42	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	
...	4	6	5	12	5	9	6	2	136	
...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	
...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
6	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	107	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	13	12	3	5	...	...	...	...	261	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
5	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	
23	51	37	21	24	6	9	6	2	702	
25	72	16	24	5	6	9	6	2	1,019	

APPEND

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases dispos

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offenc: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	613	1,152	1
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	17	16	
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	27	73	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	31	58	
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	12	42	
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,008	2,044	3,(
		Attempt ..	12	18	
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,107	2,251	3,(
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	30	51	
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	76	167	2
		Total ...	106	221	3
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	230	480	7
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	1,380	3,308	4,6
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	113	272	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	10	16	
36	419 to 420	Cheating	47	98	1
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	53	146	1
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	6	24	
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,839	4,344	6,1
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,663	7,977	11,(
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion and other offences...	35	32	
		Offences under the Defence of India Act ...	1,809	3,873	5,6
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	52	4,364	4,4
		Arms Act	34	123	1
		Security Sections	26	77	1
41	.....	Offences under C. T. Act	72	125	1
42	.. ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	759	9,821	10,6
		Total ...	2,787	18,465	21,2
		Grand Total ...	6,450	23,442	32,8

V—*contd.*

f, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1945-46.

posed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
026	1,154	3,560	331	13	200	2	8	88	...	20	331	1,790	
16	22	59	28	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	28	65	...
52	63	69	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	8	39	...
31	54	81	10	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	10	70	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	35	36	5	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	20	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	1,951	1,150	601	101	56	23	47	173	...	201	601	409	...
16	20	11	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903	2,145	1,406	654	107	77	26	64	179	...	201	654	609	...
26	57	145	8	3	...	5	...	..	...	...	8	101	...
38	165	85	57	5	8	21	7	16	...	...	57	38	...
64	222	240	65	8	8	26	7	16	...	...	65	139	...
30	502	488	217	63	17	60	28	41	...	8	217	244	...
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
54	3,024	2,312	1,385	211	324	256	250	202	...	102	1,345	632	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
16	245	217	96	10	...	31	28	27	...	...	96	59	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	17	13	5	...	1	2	...	...	..	2	5	12	...
35	79	82	11	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	11	39	...
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
37	133	308	17	3	...	2	...	12	...	...	17	183	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	14	10	4	..	1	...	3	...	...	..	4	4	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
03	4,014	3,430	1,695	289	346	352	311	285	...	112	1,695	1,173	...
01	7,533	7,410	2,746	445	552	443	480	513	...	313	2,746	3,490	...
6	56	70	54	...	...	4	...	50	...	...	54	22	...
6	4,322	5,195	3,215	207	101	1,206	141	1,560	...	...	3,215	1,463	...
7	4,225	3,931	3,874	...	...	171	...	2,803	...	...	3,874	37	...
3	132	111	94	...	...	15	...	79	...	...	94	24	...
9	62	107	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	24	...
6	141	87	84		...	84	...	...	...	...	84	88	...
30	9,703	14,504	12,638	...	...	...	...	12,688	...	...	12,688	870	...
													...
17	18,641	24,005	20,051	207	143	2,380	141	17,180	...	313	20,051	2,478	...
38	26,174	31,415	22,797	652	695	2,823	621	17,693	...	313	22,797	5,968	...

IV—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1945-46.

imprisonment										
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3
25	72	16	24	5	3	5	8	2	1,019	
...	...	16	5	7	...	...	...	...	24	
...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	22	86	12	...	...	...	...	...	356	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	24	107	20	7	...	...	...	...	463	
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
12	2	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	
14	3	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	82	
31	42	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
365	87	101	31	12	5	...	...	...	764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
431	156	133	43	12	5	...	...	...	1,234	
525	276	260	85	43	11	9	6	2	2,955	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
216	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	
10	11	...	...	...	...	...		...	83	
35	28	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	
261	142	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,213	
786	418	85	85	43	11	9	6	2	6,168	

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1945-46.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,394	7,370	15,144	15,591	793	891	24,331	23,852	16,961	16,078	7,370	7,774
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,320	1,098	3,164	3,550	135	173	4,619	4,821	3,521	3,493	1,098	1,328
District Courts ...	202	177	156	124	7	9	365	310	188	147	177	163
Grand Total ...	9,916	8,645	18,464	19,265	935	1,073	29,315	28,983	20,670	19,718	8,645	9,265

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	31,28,155 0 11	2,001	12,246	1,344	6,702	6,016	1,170	533	..	1,170	5,357	3,742	159	6,820	28,76,164 5 4	172·04
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	21,19,843 9 5	124	3,273	153	1,855	1,282	6	296	104	7	1,485	1,042	61	905	18,29,257 11 10	131·8
District Courts ...	36,76,863 3 6	65	40	9	3	12	6	16	76	11	4	43	9	91	12,93,444 12 3	483·5
Grand Total ...	89,24,861 13 10	21,90	15,559	1,506	8,560	7,310	1,182	845	180	1 188	6,846	4,827	229	7,816	68,98,866 13 5	167·7

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1945-46.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	75,904	2,66,53,129 9 1	1,70,868 9 0	85,076	3,42,38,738 8 5	2,06,649 14 0	
Sales	1,07,699	4,53,35,840 3 0	2,59,177 11 0	1,17,833	5,60,80,350 2 11	3,13,031 9 0	
Wills	1,297	9,22,142 12 5	6,809 0 0	1,355	8,97,804 14 8	7,302 12 0	
Money Bonds	482	2,07,090 10 3	1,018 10 0	504	1,52,340 4 0	805 4 0	
Miscellaneous	19,262	1,25,64,575 2 0	67,488 0 0	21,448	1,83,79,986 10 4	78,742 15 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per B. Return.	...	...	39,435 5 3	...	...	47,082 7 0	
Total ...	2,04,644	8,56,82,778 4 9	5,44,797 3 3	2,26,216	11,02,49,220 8 4	6,53,614 13 0	
Total expenditure ...	...	.....	2,29,553 7 2	...	.....	2,49,218 12 11	
Net profit ...	...	.....	3,15,243 12 1	...	.....	4,04,396 0 1	

APPENDIX VII.

*Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1945-46.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1944-45	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,933	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ..		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ..		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,553	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1944-45	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,543	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,42,238	31,313	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

*Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1940.

APPENDI

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutio

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year	Present year		1945-46	1945-46
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
6	10	Colleges for men	4,784	5,54
3	3	Colleges for women	560	72
1	1	Teaching College for men	46	4
1	1	Engineering College	546	73
1	1	Medical College	151	17
5	5	Oriental Colleges for men	555	60
17	21	Total ...	6,642	7,82
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
61	72	High Schools for boys	18,044	20,81
19	18	High Schools for girls	2,270	2,46
411	440	Middle Schools for boys	61,438	68,(C
79	84	Middle Schools for girls	11,522	12,66
570	614	Total ...	93,274	1,03,94
		(iii) *New Type Middle Schools including Upper Primary Schools.*		
306	334	Upper Primary Schools for boys	36,826	44,52
53	52	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	7,561	7,25
359	386	Total ...	44,387	51,77
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
7,306	7,755	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	3,23,207	3,52,54
450	431	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	38,097	38,47
7,756	8,186	Total ...	3,61,304	3,91,02
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	620	55
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	160	14
14	14	Industrial Schools	1,151	1,34
25	25	Commercial Schools	1,625	1,69
86	83	Sanskrit Schools	2,264	2,24
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	93	9
1	1	Engineering School	320	36
4	4	Agricultural Schools	117	9
1	1	Medical School	200	21
20	20	Nursery Schools	1,170	1,44
4	7	Other Schools	231	48
169	165	Total ...	7,971	8,67(
8,871	9,372	Total- Public Institutions and direct expenditure.	5,13,578	5,63,21
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
639	609	Elementary	9,950	9,6(
		Total indirect expenditure ..	...	...
9,510	9,981	Grand Total of all Institutions and expenditure on Public Instruction.	5,25,528	5,32,8(

/III.

naintained in the Mysore State for the year 1945-46.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
1944-45	1945-46	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,371	4,761						
542	679						
45	39	0,98,316	...	...	6,50,176	1,03,495	17,51,987
492	654						
136	160						
469	468	62,233	11,698	...	...	24,287	98,218
6,055	6,751	10,60,549	11,698	...	6,50,176	1,27,782	18,50,205
15,900	18,697	307,940	...	91,525	3,86,358	56,335	8,42,158
2,045	2,270	1,34,687	...		9,199	27,160	1,71,046
50,888	55,814	10,29,251	...	10	15,273	42,180	10,86,714
9,819	10,597	1,76,450	...		4,273	32,105	2,12,828
78,702	87,368	16,48,328	...	91,535	4,15,103	1,57,780	23,12,746
26,810	32,294						
5,561	5,209	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
32,371	37,503	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,791	2,67,797	35,69,659	89,522	...	3,352	...	36,62,533
28,900	28,294	8,91,189	22,380	...	838	...	9,14,407
,61,991	2,96,091	44,60,848	111,902	...	4,190	...	45,76,940
556	499	1,58,800	...	...	...	...	1,58,800
142	138	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
723	1160	1,08,059	...	...		...	1,08,059
1,409	1,453	8,500	...	...	31,372	12,835	52,707
1,853	1,821	9,740	...	...	...	...	9,740
72	68	12,567	...	...	...	...	12,567
295	351	Included under Colleges					
108	87	17,020	...	...	...	7,575	24,595
180	201	Included under Colleges					
845	1,051	Included under Primary Schools					
219	440	86,256	...	...	5,119	2,618	93,993
6,897	7,269	4,30,942	...	...	36,491	23,028	4,90,461
85,516	4,34,982	76,00,667	1,23,600	91,535	11,05,960	3,08,590	92,30,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	25,83,821	2,81,875	...	2,67,885	...	31,32,581
85516	4,34,982	1,01,84,488	4,05,475	91,535	13,72845	3,08,590	1,23,62,933

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